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THE CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

THE BEST ORGANIZATION FOR MR. BLAINE—THE PEOPLE URGING SECRETARY BRISTOW—THE DELEGATES THUS FAR NEARLY EQUALLY DIVIDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

There is a good deal of uncertainty as to what the State Convention to choose delegates to Cincinnati, which is to be held in this city next Wednesday, will do. The "slate-makers" are a good deal dazed by the events of the past twelvemonth, and the wire-pullers are not so confident of their ability and power as they used to be; consequently they operate with a good deal of care, and fear, and trembling, and they find it most difficult to "fix things" to their liking. They are beginning to realize that at last Massachusetts Republicans have got beyond the control of the leaders and managers. But they have not been idle, these slate-makers and wire-pullers, and, while there has been little in the papers about political manœuverings, they have done a good deal of work up and down the State. The best organization by far is in the interest of Blaine. The Boston Custom-house is for him, though the Collector is very friendly to Bristow, and would like to see it Bristow and Blaine, or Blaine and Bristow—and so would a good many office-holders in other parts of the State; but not a few of the latter are working for Conkling, who has apparently no show in Massachusetts. Blaine, it is asserted, has Judge Hoar and George F. Hoar for him, and Boutwell, who, however, has little influence here at home, and several others who were once leaders; but he has the hearty enmity of Butler, who, in a quiet but determined way, is operating against him in his own inimitable style.

The Bristow movement is confined to the people. It has all along been considered, though formidable in appearance, as having no great strength, because not organized, until the Boston caucuses last Thursday night. Great preparations were made for these caucuses, and Blaine's men were confident of their ability to carry them, and there was general surprise when it was found on Friday morning that there had been a smashing of slates and upsetting of plans, and that the majority of the delegates chosen were Bristow men. For once the caucuses were attended by the "respectables," and an indication was given that this year honest Republicans mean to act as well as talk, and to take a hand in the business of politics. Among the delegates chosen in this vicinity were such men as Richard H. Dana, who was formally "recommended" in several caucuses as eminently fit to be chosen a delegate at large, James Freeman Clarke, Oliver Ditson, ex-Mayor Otis Norcross, Alpheus Hardy, Martin Brimmer, George S. Hale, James Russell Lowell, and ex-Gov. Emory Washburn; nearly if not quite all of these are pronounced Bristow men. Worcester sends a delegation which stands twenty-one for Bristow and nine for Blaine, according to the *Spy's* figures; Springfield sends a majority for Blaine, and the reports from other sections at this time are about half and half, and indicate that, unless other places yet to be heard from make different reports from those expected, the contest is to be sharp between Blaine and Bristow, with a preference for Blaine.

The convention, it is confidently expected, will send an unpledged delegation, but the men chosen will indicate its preference. It looks now as if Mr. Dana would head the delegation, and that Gov. Rice and ex-Gov. Bullock will be of it. So far we can get, and no further at present. J. Wiley Edmands' name is heard a good deal, and he may be chosen. But it is a waste of time to predict further until after more important caucuses are held.

Since the Boston caucuses a big Bristow Club has been formed in the city, with a long list of names of prominent Republicans who have been classed as among the "best" Republicans, with John C. Ropes as its President, a man of sterling integrity, ability, and strength, and before another week it is expected that Bristow clubs will spring up all over the State. Though late, the Bristow men have begun to organize.

On politics in general there is little heard, but work is going on. There is now no doubt about Gen. Butler's intentions. He is determined to make a hot fight for Congress in his old Lowell district, and his men are working there already with zeal and more caution than in past years. He has brought to his aid the Ayer strength, and has a strong force of office-holders and Ayer defendants at work for him. The feeling of the anti-Butler Republicans there is for ex-Gov. Talbot, but dismayed at the outlook, and the thought of a fight with Butler, he has fled to Europe, and has given out that he doesn't want to go to Congress, and won't. But his friends say he will run if nominated, and they are exerting themselves to secure that result. Hon. John N. Marshall and others, who were prominent in the last canvass are still available, and there is prospect of a hot fight in the Lowell district. In the Essex district, Butler's old district, the feeling now is strongly in favor of Dr. George B. Loring. He is exceedingly popular in his district, and his friends are anxious to press him if he will allow his name to be used. Gen. Cogswell is also understood to be available, but at present the feeling is strong for Loring. In the Springfield district, Mr. Chapin is to be defeated, "sure," so it is declared, owing to the exposures in the Boston and Albany Railroad investigation, and President Chadbourne is now talked of, though there will undoubtedly be many candidates "presented" before the excitement begins.

THE GOVERNOR'S LITTLE GAME.

WHAT THAT SHREWD POLITICIAN IS REALLY SEEKING—MORE TROUBLE IN STORE FOR THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 23, 1876.

There is very good reason to suppose that Gov. Tilden—shrewd politician that he is—shares the general impression regarding his chances of nomination at St. Louis. Soon after it had been decided to hold the Democratic National Convention in the West, Mr. Tilden expressed the opinion that the chances of any Eastern man for the nomination were very small indeed. Known to hold that view of the political situation, his action in sending agents all through the State to work in his interest must seem somewhat curious to those who read politics as they run, without looking between the lines. The truth is Mr. Tilden is playing a very deep game with the Democratic Party in this State, on the "heads I win and tails you lose" principle. It is not to be supposed that the Presidential prize has ceased to charm our "reform" Governor, but he has mastered the mania sufficiently to see and prepare for probable defeat at St. Louis by making sure of the nomination for Governor. Mr. Tilden is the last man the Democratic leaders want to place at the head of the State ticket next Fall; having, however, by skillful manuœvring received the indorsement, as a reformer, of almost every delegation to the Utica Convention, his position is so strengthened as to make a compliance with his demands almost imperative. It is a very shrewd scheme as far as it goes, and if Mr. Tilden is nominated for Governor, it is safe to say he will be the worst beaten candidate that ever sought the office he now holds.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE'S STATEMENT.

GREAT INTEREST FELT IN THE ADDRESS TO BE MADE TO-DAY—THE DEFENSE EXPECTED TO SWEEP AWAY ALL GROUNDS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The expected statement of Mr. Blaine in the House to-morrow, concerning the charges that had been made against him with reference to transactions in railway bonds, has been the subject of general conversation to-day, and a large crowd will be attracted to the galleries to hear it. No hint of the character of the statement has been given out. This is to prevent garbled and partial reports from being printed in advance to the prejudice of Mr. Blaine's case, and the first the public hears from him will be his completed defense. It is claimed by his friends that he will completely demolish the very foundations of the reports against him, so that there will not be even the basis for a Democratic investigation.

THE FREEDMAN'S TRUST COMPANY.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN SECRETLY BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE—OPERATIONS WITH HALLET KILBOURN AND J. O. EVANS—DEPOSITORS' MONEY DRAWN BY OFFICERS ON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The testimony taken secretly by the Select Committee of Investigation of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, made public to-day, shows that many discrepancies were discovered; one of $80,000, which the experts were never able to reduce below $40,000.

A new feature in the Seneca Stone Company was found. It appears that the first loan to it was $35,000, and that was paid, so far as the books show. About that time a loan of $50,000 was made to Hallet Kilbourn and John O. Evans. Among the collaterals was $75,000 of the Seneca Stone bonds, but there were other collaterals to make it pecuniarily a good loan. The note for $50,000 did not mature for a year. When it did mature and was not paid the Actuary, Col. Eaton, demanded payment when the parties produced a secret agreement, signed by Hallet, Kilbourn, and John O. Evans, and acknowledging that they had received of the Actuary of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Nov. 15, 1873, "the within-mentioned securities, with exception of the $75,000 bonds of the Maryland Freestone Manufacturing and Mining Company, with the understanding that our note for $50,000 is to be returned to us on or before the 18th inst." The Actuary was threatened by these parties with suits, and, after some wrangling, he finally gave up the note and other papers, and retained the worthless Seneca bonds. The real nature of the transaction was the payment of an old loan by the new one, and a secret sale of the bonds of the Seneca Stone Company to the Freedman's Bank. It appears from the testimony that a hard-working colored man, named John Watkins, deposited nearly eighteen hundred dollars, and out of that, Boston, who was the Receiving Teller at the time, drew $1,050 on forged notes, and Wilson, the late Cashier, indorsed two of them. The bank loaned $33,000 to the Young Men's Christian Joint Stock Company. The Young Men's Christian Association owns about fifteen thousand dollars' worth of the stock, out of $200,000 worth issued for the building, which, with the exception above stated, was held by different parties. A mortgage or deed of trust was given to secure the loan on the property of the Young Men's Christian Association. At the time the loan was made it was supposed to be good, and would have been good if the title had been good. This was the testimony of G. W. Stickney, who succeeded Col. Eaton as Actuary.

C. B. Purvis testified that during Stickney's term as Trustee, when the run occurred, the bank had $650,000 currency sixes and $150,000 in other securities, which they were selling in New-York $100,000 at a time to meet the run, by the authority of the Trustees, Stickney without the knowledge of the other officers sent one Boyle to Baltimore to sell bonds. Boyle sold bonds, retaining at various times portions which aggregated $21,000, which Mr. Stickney rectified on the books by calling it a loan, taking Boyle's note, which was never paid. Stickney took security on unfinished houses of Boyle's, which were incumbered with various liens, and were subsequently sold and bought by Mr. Stickney. Other loans of a similar worthless character are shown to have been made by Stickney.

A DAY'S MURDERS.

AN ABANDONED WOMAN SHOT IN PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, April 23.—For a city of its size and respectability; Providence has been very bloody the past week. First, a jealous Italian deliberately killed his rival in the street. Then the body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, was found in the river. A Frenchman, without apparent motive, blew off a comrade's head with a shot-gun. Two or three persons have been accidentally killed, and to the tragic list was added last night the murder of a beautiful young girl in a house of ill-fame. The circumstances of the latter case were quite unusual. The murderer, Merchant Weedin, a carpenter, has for some time claimed to be in love with his victim. Her name was Sarah Weaver, although she was called "Josie Revere." Weeden, it is said, had earnestly desired "Josie" to marry him, but she had steadily refused to do so on the ground that she loved him too well to drag him down. Weedin called to see her last night, and after talking pleasantly for a few minutes followed her to her room. Scarcely five minutes later several pistol-shots were heard, and the mistress of the house rushed up stairs to find "Josie" dying on the bed, and Weedin standing with a pistol at his temple. He immediately went down stairs and out of the house, but in a few minutes came back, and then, changing his mind again, he went out once more, and has not since been seen. "Josie" died in two or three minutes, without speaking. Weedin escaped and his friends do not expect him to be found alive. Search for him has been continued all night and all day, without success.

A YOUNG MAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HIS INSANE FATHER.

BOSTON, April 23.—Charles Cook, a young farmer, residing at Hyde Park, Vt., was murdered this morning by his father, who has been insane for some time, and who was supposed to be harmless. He attacked his son with an axe, and beat his brains out. The elder Cook has been lodged in jail.

SHOT IN THE HEAD THROUGH HIS WINDOW.

POTTSVILLE, April 23.—James O'Donnell was shot through the window of his residence to-day. The ball entered back of the right ear. No hopes of his recovery are entertained, and no clue to the assassin has been discovered.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD

CHICAGO, April 23.—The annual report of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad shows that the gross earnings for 1875 were $8,255,743, being $698,000 less than for 1874. The operating expenses were $5,170,353, a decrease of $701,000 on those of 1874. The net earnings were $3,085,389, an increase of nearly $4,000 on the previous year.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY SEIZED.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Supervisor of Internal Revenue Meyer, Revenue Agent Colony, Deputy United States Marshal Williams, and others recently made a raid in the south-western part of Phelps County, and seized and destroyed a large illicit distillery owned by Edward Gentry.

THE MISSOURI STATE PRISON.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Attorney General Hockaday commenced suit yesterday in the Circuit Court at Jefferson City against the securities of the late lessees and sub-lessees of the Penitentiary, for non-fulfillment of contract. Damages to the amount of $500,000 are claimed.

WASHINGTON.

CONFERENCES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE IN NOT ASKING A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSULAR BILL—THE EXPLANATION OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It has been stated that the failure of the House Committee on Appropriations to ask for a Committee of Conference upon the differences between the two houses on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill when that bill was reported back to the House, indicates that it is the purpose of the House Committee to precipitate a conflict with the Senate, and try to force the latter body to adopt the bill as it passed the House. The members of the committee say that this is incorrect, and make the following statement of their views on the subject. In recommending non-concurrence in the amendments made to the bill by the Senate, and not asking for a conference, they say the House Committee followed the usual mode of procedure under the rules. At the close of the session, when time is valuable, and when expedition must be used in order to press through legislation, it is usual to ask for a conference immediately upon reporting the differences that may exist. At this stage of the session, however, they claim the usual course is to non-concur, and report the fact of non-concurrence to the Senate. If the Senate is not disposed to recede, they "insist" upon their amendments, and request a Committee of Conference. Upon being informed of this action, the House appoints a Committee of Conference and notifies the Senate, when a committee on the part of the Senate is also appointed. If, when the Senate informs the House they insist upon their amendments and request a conference on the existing differences, the House should decline to act, it would show a disposition on the part of the House to obstruct legislation, and lead to a lock. The action taken with reference to the Diplomatic bill is not admitted to have any significance. Meanwhile not one of the appropriation bills of most importance has passed the House.

THE COINING OF SILVER DOLLARS.

SENATOR JONES' SPEECH ON THE SILVER QUESTION—ITS DELIVERY EXPECTED TO-DAY—PROBABILITY OF THE BILL PASSING BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, is expected to make his great speech on the silver question to-morrow. The bill before the Senate for coining silver dollars and increasing their legal tender value is understood to go but a short way toward meeting the views of the Senator from Nevada. Heretofore he has appeared as the champion of the gold currency, and his first and only speech in the Senate on that subject brought him a sudden fame. He was further distinguished from being selected by President Grant as the gentleman to whom the latter indited a letter for publication expressing his private and unofficial views on the currency question. It is understood that Senator Jones is now in favor of a double standard, making silver a full legal tender with gold, of course increasing the weight of the silver coins to make their value correspond with that of gold coins. The bill before the Senate is simply an entering wedge for an attempt to secure the double standard, and, however it may be disguised now, there will be no concealment after it has passed. It must be confessed that the bill is in danger of passing the Senate, and would no doubt meet the instant concurrence of the House. The only hope of safety would be again in the firmness of the President, but it is alleged by the friends of the measure that he approves it, and would sign the bill. This representation of his views is of course unauthoritative, and may probably be erroneous.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE MANAGERS OF IMPEACHMENT AND MR. BELKNAP'S COUNSEL—THE BRISTOW INVESTIGATION—PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There is a considerable difference of opinion between the managers on the part of the House in the impeachment of Gen. Belknap and his counsel as to the manner and time of proceeding with the trial. The counsel for Gen. Belknap have proceeded upon the hypothesis that on Thursday, by order of the Senate, the pleadings were to be all in and the issue made up, and that time was then to be allowed to prepare for the argument of the issue as to jurisdiction, and they had decided to ask for two weeks. The managers, however, take a very different view, and insist that on Thursday the trial shall actually begin, and that argument shall be made at once upon the issue as made up on that day. With this end in view they have been preparing to proceed with the trial by subpœnaing their witnesses, collecting authorities, and determining their line of argument on the question of jurisdiction as raised by the defense. The usual course is to allow the defense all the time desired to prepare their case, but in view of the fact that the managers will oppose further delay, unless something in the pleadings yet to be filed make it necessary, there is little doubt that the High Court of Impeachment will refuse to grant the delay the defense now say they shall ask for.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department will to-morrow commence the investigation into the case of the bark Mary Merritt, in which certain allegations have been made against Secretary Bristow. Keys, the informer, who was paid $7,000 moiety upon the condemnation of the vessel, and Johnson, the attorney who prosecuted the case for the Government, have been summoned and are expected to testify to-morrow. The investigation will be conducted publicly, in accordance with the resolution of the House.

On account of the condition of affairs in Mexico, near the border, several vessels have been ordered to the nearest waters, and four steamers left Hampton Roads a few days ago with orders to rendezvous at Tampico. They are the Shawmut, three guns, Commander Wiltse; the Marion, eight guns, Commander Bradford; the Swatara, eight guns, Commander Cook, and the Hartford, eighteen guns, Capt. Luce. The troops on the Texas bank of the Rio Grande, reinforced by these vessels, with the small steamers now on the river, are thought to be a sufficient means of protecting American citizens against the forced loans of the revolutionists.

The Committee on the Real Estate Pool heard the testimony on Saturday of Mrs. Baggs, a lady from Macon, Mo. She is said to be a relative of Mrs. Grant. She applied to the President for some office. He told her there was soon to be a change in the Pension Agency at Macon, and promised her when the change was made she should have a situation. A man named Clemens was appointed, and Mrs. Baggs was given a place in his office at $1,200 a year. She was taken sick a short time afterward, or in two or three months, and went to St. Louis. She continued to be unable to work, but drew her salary of $100 a month to the end of the year. About that time Clemens wrote to her to the effect that if she was not able to do the work she must resign, so that he could employ another person, and she then tendered her resignation. The purpose of this examination was to prove that the President had personally caused Mrs. Baggs to be retained in the position and paid without any work. Except for the relationship, there is no need of going so far as Missouri to find people who are receiving pay from the Government for which they render no service. Some of the departments are now very free from this abuse, but there is reason to believe that if the investigating committees knew exactly in which direction to inquire, they would still find a few people on the Government rolls whose presence at the departments is no more frequent than once a month.

Mr. Harry Clapp, chief clerk of the Government printing office, and son of the Government Printer, was yesterday before Mr. Singleton's committee. The details of the evidence are not given in such a way as to permit a fair judgment upon the effect of his testimony. One statement is that he admitted the cash was short, and promised to make it up if given an opportunity. Another report is that he sustained the position, heretofore taken, that nothing was wrong with the accounts, it not being admitted that the irregularity in the method of disbursement by use of the proceeds of office reserves is illegal.

Col. Frank Howe, of New-York, was before the Grand Jury last week, to give testimony concerning his knowledge of the safe burglary. It seems, in brief, that Col. Howe was staying at Secretary Richardson's house at the time, and met Carter, who desired to see the Secretary to make a statement of his information that some safe was to be broken. He made this statement to Col. Howe, by whom it was communicated to the proper officers of the Treasury. He subsequently met Carter again, when the latter told him that there was information that Alexander had paid the burglar $1,000, and Col. Howe was with Mr. Madge at the Arlington when this statement of Carter was communicated to Shepherd and Harrington. His evidence seems to have been of no sort of value to the Grand Jury.

Charges have been for some time in private circulation against Mr. Fitzhugh, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. They are also beginning to appear in the newspapers. The evidence on which they are presented is entirely ex parte, and by itself makes out a very bad case against him. He is charged with having set on fire a Summer hotel, in which he, with others, was an owner. The hotel was completely consumed. No insurance was collected, as the policy had expired some days before the fire. The explanation made in behalf of Fitzhugh, with the papers in his possession, seem to indicate that the publication of the charges is wholly unfair and unjust to him. There has been nothing in the characters of the officers of the House generally to inspire confidence in those that have not been the subject of charges, but there seems to be no reason, in Mr. Fitzhugh's case, for their publication, beyond the fact that he is an officer and a Democrat of the strictest order. The original prosecution is claimed to have been a conspiracy instigated by malice.

Messrs. Whitthorne, Jones, and Burleigh, the subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs which has been conducting an investigation for several days at Philadelphia, have returned to Washington. They have declined to give any information regarding the evidence taken till it has been laid before the full committee.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Gen. Schenck, there is reason to believe, will be signed by all the members of the committee. If so, it will find that he was not guilty of any intentional wrong in his connection with the Emma Mine, but that his action was severely censurable on account of his position as Minister of the United States.

Congressman Hays has written a letter to the Committee on the Judiciary demanding that a speedy report be made in the case of the charge against him for selling a cadetship. The case is said to have broken down completely, and the committee apparently desired to let it be discontinued and left without report. This at least is the understanding of Mr. Hays.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Flemington National Bank of Flemington, N. J., with a capital of $100,000, to commence business.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at Arlington Cemetery, May 30, on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers.

Don Piatt, not feeling satisfied with the published report of his testimony, given in the Cowles-Brega case, furnishes the following: This is precisely what I testified to in the Cowles business. I closed as follows: "This is all I know about it. From this it will appear that I was employed by Cowles to appear for him in procuring a contract. After becoming alarmed at what I believed a fraudulent expenditure of money, I withdrew. I notified the Secretary of this, that I might have a record, and I considered it my duty to notify Mr. Garfield. This is all I did. I have never interfered in the affair since, one way or the other; never have thrown a straw in the way of Cowles, or made any demand on him, directly or indirectly."

PRENDER'S IMPROBABLE STORY.

HIS STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF MONEY SENT TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR REDEMPTION—AN OLD CHARGE REVIVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The story which comes from St. Louis, told by Prender, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, is of little moment in itself, as it does not appear to lead to any source of original information of the reissue of money sent to the Treasury for redemption. It is true that this is one of the subjects which Democrats have been privately investigating, in the hope of getting up a case to take before a committee. The assertion has been frequently repeated, for near ten years, that the Government was being cheated by overissues of bonds and currency. It was charged, with much specification, in 1872. The committee of which Mr. Edmunds was Chairman made one of the most complete examinations to which any subject was ever brought, and decided that overissues were wholly impossible. The original charge concerning bonds was that those bought during Mr. Boutwell's administration were not all destroyed, as represented, but that immense amounts were abstracted by somebody in the department, and fraudulently sold. Now there is one simple and perfect test of this matter in the interest account. The bonds have now, according to the old charges, been out long enough to have been two or three years in the hands of innocent holders, but the interest account shows no payments except for bonds lawfully issued. The safeguards seem absolutely perfect, and there could have been no such frauds as described without a collusion of a dozen or fifteen persons here and in New-York, including some high officers. The charges were investigated whenever presented in any shape that gave a clue for investigation. Only on one occasion was there any fear that bonds had been really obtained, and then a most careful investigation was made without any discoveries whatever. There have been a few instances in which small sums of money have been stolen from that sent in for redemption, but detection has always been immediate. Mr. Boutwell is very confident that any such frauds as described were impossible. He has no recollection of Prender, nor of Richardson, or Fox, who are named in the dispatch. Mr. Conant, the present Assistant Secretary, has no recollection of Prender, and is very confident no such clerk ever had anything to do with the public debt statement. He remembers Richardson as a clerk who has been quite often heard from since he left the department. The story that Mr. Edmunds declined to investigate is entirely absurd, since, as before stated, the investigation of his committee was the most thorough ever made. It is understood that Prender is in town, and he is expected to be examined by the Senate Committee on Finance, which was given power to investigate this subject.

A DUEL WITH SWORDS PREVENTED.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 23.—A long-standing feud between two young students of this place resulted in a duel this morning. The weapons were swords, and the meeting took place in the driving park at Rittersville, at about 5 A. M. Before any blood was shed, however, a special officer appeared, causing the principals and seconds to decamp.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

POLITICS, THE OPERA, AND FINE ARTS

INTOLERANCE OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE CONSERVATIVES' ESTIMATE ABOUT RIGHT—THE NEW OPERA OF M. MERMET—THE SCHNEIDER GALLERY—SOME GREAT PICTURES SOLD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 10, 1876.

The Assembly is justifying at the very beginning of its career, one of the worst of the accusations, that of intolerance, made against the Republicans by their adversaries. When M. Thiers said that the Republic would be moderate or would not be at all, the reply was that it would be of short duration, therefore, since moderation did not find a place among the Republican virtues. To this a ready answer was found, the Republic had never yet had a fair trial in France; it had always been embarrassed by hostile majorities, or by a minority strong enough to prevent the adoption of real Republican measures; but once give the Republicans a strong working majority and all would go on like clock-work. for the Republic meant peace, order, justice, and a régime of liberty. Beyond question, the Monarchists told the true Republicans, you would adopt this policy, and there is evidently nothing to fear from you, but the misfortune is that you will be at once overwhelmed by the Radicals, who will gradually push you to that greatest of all tyrannies, that of numbers. This was the general drift of the argument, and experience has not demonstrated the falsity of the position taken by the Conservatives. No sooner did the Republicans get their long-wished-for majority than they became possessed with a desire to use it against their adversaries. At first it was proposed to invalidate two or three elections only, just enough to show that the Republicans had the power to invalidate all, if they pleased; but the Radicals got a taste for Conservative blood, and they became fond of it. They have since dragged the timid Left-Centre Republicans away into one of the wildest orgies ever seen in a legislative body. Upon the most trivial accusations they have annulled more than a dozen elections, and there is no telling now when they will stop in this mad career. If the same rules were equally applied, it would not be so bad; but there are different weights and measures for Republicans and Bonapartists. One of the latter was refused for calling his rival Dagobert, when his name was Henri, (Dagobert being a sort of synonym for turncoat,) and it was assumed that this was sufficient to turn 317 votes away from the Republican candidate. In another case the returns gave a candidate seventeen votes for a certain hamlet when there were only eight voters in it. Here we have indisputable evidence of fraud, but the election was declared valid because the successful man was a Republican. Such things as these do not give us a very high idea of the spirit of justice that reigns at Versailles under the Republican régime, and every liberal mind must regret the excesses which has resulted in the invalidation of thirteen elections before the list is two-thirds completed. The organ of M. Gambetta justifies these excesses on the ground that they are in the interests of public morality, but not every one can see things in that light. The *Débats* says that the majority need not delude itself respecting the effect produced upon the country by "this pretended lesson in electoral morality." It does not pretend to deny that the majority may possibly be animated by good intentions; but it very often happens that men are deceived, and, what is more, deceive themselves in a unfortunate and dangerous manner. If all the elections had been examined with the same scrupulous care, with this passionate desire to encounter irregularities, with the inflexible rigor which has turned to the advantage of the Republican candidates and against their adversaries, the seats in the Chamber would have been decimated by that cruel operation. But the justice of the majority has not been extended to its own members; it has stopped at the outer edge of the minority. The *Débats* adds:

> "This partiality appears to us involuntary, for the new men, who are so numerous in the new Chamber, naively think that they are accomplishing a sacred mission; they imagine, according to the favorite expression of the reporters, that they are moralizing universal suffrage; a few of them have declared in the tribune that they intend to fulfill their sacerdotal mission; and their accents, their gestures, their airs of profound indignation, the solemnity of their attitude, everything in them, betrays a serious conviction, to which, unfortunately, a great deal of intelligence is lacking. But the public, which does not take part in these debates, which does not see the innocence with which they are conducted, which judges solely by results, is more and more persuaded that the Chamber, giving way to a determination to ostracize the candidates that displease them, lend an ear to unjust passions and to hatreds. Let the majority take care! It is its own consideration that is compromised by the deceiving game it has had the imprudence to undertake."

There is too much passion in this matter to render such words of sober advice of any avail, and I fear that there is something worse than what we generally denominate passion—that is, a desire for vengeance and a spirit of revenge. The Republicans are determined to make the Bonapartists feel their power. One of the reasons for this minute examination of the returns in every case where a Bonapartist is concerned has not yet penetrated the public mind. It is a desire to gain time. The Chamber is now engaged in a species of "buccaneering" for the purpose of staving off the amnesty debate until after the Easter vacation. Robert Mitchell and other Bonapartists tried to bring it on for the purpose of disposing of the proposition, but the Republicans mean to keep it off, and may sacrifice a few more of their conservative colleagues in this effort of doubtful morality. At any rate the first part of the session has been lost, or has been devoted to what the *Republique Française* styles "a lesson in electoral morality."

RIDICULING A NEW OPERA.

Whenever any new work comes out here—literary, musical, or artistic—it is at first greeted by a chorus of praise. The articles written after a *première representation* are nearly always favorable. The next day some independent critic sounds a discordant note, and it immediately finds an echo. The work is then examined with care, and the real opinions of competent critics are given to the public. This has been the case with the opera "Jeanne d'Arc," which is now the subject of ridicule, and which is by no means likely to enjoy a long term of popular favor. The critics find a great many faults in the work of M. Mermet, and only a limited number of beauties. It was thought that he had hard luck to see the old opera-house burn to the ground just as his *Jeanne d'Arc* was ready to appear, but his friends now think that he had still worse luck to find that the actor Gailhard had, at considerable personal risk, saved his partition from the flames. The author of "Roland à Roncevaux" has by no means sustained his reputation, for he made a great one some few years ago. Some of my readers may remember it, and possibly some may recall the aspect of the boulevards the day on which that work appeared. The Emperor was not fond of the opera; it did not amuse him in the least, and he used to sit through the evening with an air of weariness that was clearly visible. But "Roland" pleased him for some reason or other, and he gave the signal for applause in every act. He clapped his hands most heartily at the air "Exterminous les Sarrazins," and that caused delight in Paris. Great preparations had been made for that work, and when the Cent Gardes came out to take their stand on the Rue Lepelletier, most brilliantly illuminated, all Paris turned out to see the spectacle, and to talk of Mermet. Napoleon III. gave the musician the Legion d'Honneur, and his chief *morceaux* in "Roland" were put into hand-organs, and whistled by the butcher boys on their morning rounds. But "Jeanne d'Arc" appears to have fallen flat, owing to a lack of talent. The critics are rather hard upon M. Mermet, but not so hard, perhaps, as he himself has been upon the "Pucelle de Domremy." The Maid of Orleans has now had her trilogy of martyrdom, and if Monsigneur Dupanloup could put his project of canonization to popular vote, Jeanne d'Arc would become a saint to-morrow. She was martyred by the English first, then by the artists, and now by a musician. If this does not entitle her to preside over one day in the calendar other reasons must be urged, of course, but none will appear more convincing to the world of art. It is very strange that there is no good painting representing the Maid of Orleans—that of Ingres being execrable—and no statue worthy of her fame. The best is that made by the Princesse Adelaide; the most careful, and at the same time most doubtful, is that of M. Fremiet in the Rue de Rivoli. Yet he copied everything from authentic relics, and followed in every point the records of the time. But withal the statue does not come up to our ideal, and that should be the chief aim in a statue made now. Contemporary statues and busts must be more or less accurate, but after centuries have passed over the graves of historical personages we want the marble to represent an ideal rather than the actual person. If any of the arts is capable of dealing satisfactorily with the great reputation of Jeanne d'Arc, I should think it should be the art of music; but M. Mermet has failed to embody our sentiments in his score, and has not given us a passage equal to the reputation of Jeanne d'Arc—the *pucelle* of Domremy, the Jeanne d'Arc of Orleans, or the Jeanne d'Arc of Chinon and Rouen. The field is open, therefore, to other composers, but it is a great pity that Gailhard took so much trouble to save M. Mermet's portion from the flames.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE SALE.

The Schneider Gallery furnished us one of the most remarkable picture sales that the Hotel des Ventes has seen for many a day. All the great galleries of Europe had agents there, and many of the great picture-buyers were present. I presume that Mr. Stewart was represented, and his rivals, Lord Dudley and Prince Demidoff were present. The latter purchased the original of "Teniers and his Family," very well known through the engraving, for the sum of 130,000 francs. Albert Wolff, who is himself a collector of merit, says that Prince Demidoff has become one of the first collectors in the world, since he came into possession of San Donato. He is at every great sale, and always carries off the picture he wants, at any price. A short time ago the gallery of the Chevalier de Lissengen was sold, and Prince Demidoff instructed his agent to purchase the "Sentier," by Ruysdaël, which he did for 30,000 francs. When the picture reached Italy, the Prince gave it to M. Luperini, one of the most accomplished restorers of the country, to be repaired—that is, to remove the smoke and dirt of years. The signature was perfect, "Ruysdaël, 1667," but what was M. Luperini's surprise to find the figure 4 under the second 6, the latter having been painted over the original, which was dated 1647. There was great excitement at San Donato, where all the biographies of Ruysdaël were immediately consulted. They were agreed in saying that the great painter was born in 1635. Hence the Prince had purchased a false Ruysdaël, or one painted by him at the age of twelve. The latter did not appear admissible. Had the Prince been deceived? The pedigree of the picture was perfect, and, moreover, good judges declared it to be a veritable Ruysdaël. Was it possible, then, that the biographers had made a mistake respecting the artist's birth? The Prince lost no time in sending off agents to inquire—which shows the advantage of a colossal fortune—and sent his doubts to the auctioneer who had sold the picture in Paris upon what were regarded as authentic documents. The result of the inquiries was the discovery that Ruysdaël was born in 1625, instead of ten years later, and he was twenty-two years of age, therefore, when he produced the "Sentier." One of the proprietors of the picture, seeing that the date of Ruysdaël's birth was given as 1635, and knowing that a boy of twelve could not have created this work, had changed the date from 1647 to 1667. He probably reasoned that he had been taken in by a false Ruysdaël, but could work it off as a genuine by changing the date.

THE RAGE FOR TITLES.

The *Figaro* of this morning tells a good story illustrating the rage for titles here, and the habit of attaching the name of some town to one's name. When M. Cahen became a great banker, he signed Cahen d'Anvers, to distinguish himself from other Cahens, and he is now always called Cahen d'Anvers. A short time ago he made a trip to Brussels with M. Oppenheim, and when the latter looked at the register of the hotel, he saw the name written C. d'Anvers. Taking up the pen he wrote immediately under it O. de Cologne. The joke was not long in becoming current upon the Paris Bourse.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 24—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic, rising barometer, clear or clearing weather, and cooler northerly winds.*

GIFTS TO WASHINGTON AND LEE COLLEGE.

A letter from Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., to the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated 20th inst., says: "Through the agency of Prof. Ward, of Rochester, New-York, a wealthy gentleman of the above city was induced to present our university with a museum, containing the casts of the rarest and largest specimens of geological history. This museum will contain the finest collection south of Mason and Dixon's line, and reflects the highest credit on the generosity of the giver. Owing to the expedition of those to whom the work was assigned, the casts have been securely arranged in two large rooms, handsomely refitted especially for them—so that they are constantly crowded with students and citizens gazing skeptically at the prodigious remains of prehistoric life. The Megatherium and Dinatherium have attracted most attention, being tremendous in size. The authorities of the university were greatly elated to-day at receiving the intelligence that an additional gift of $16,000 had been made to the university by the same unknown gentleman, making in all the handsome donation of $25,000. Such acts of generosity are truly rare, especially when they come from those who in 'the late unpleasantness' differed so widely with us in politics."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

RELATIONS OF TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The English and Russian Ambassadors have had interviews with the Grand Vizier. These conferences have resulted in the announcement that the Porte has no intention of declaring war against Montenegro.

REPORTED PREPARATIONS FOR WAR BY SERVIA—THE CRISIS.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin reports that the Servian War Office has ordered all militiamen to prepare for a foreign campaign. It is considered, however, exceedingly improbable that Servia will go to war unless she is attacked by Turkey. A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency says an order has been sent from Constantinople to revictual Nicsic for six months at any cost. It seems unlikely that Servia and Montenegro will remain unaffected. If the Turks are victorious they will attack the Principalities. The Eastern crisis has reached a stage in which force may at any moment put an end to the controversy. A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says the Porte intends to issue a circular note to the powers, reminding them of their promise to make no demands beyond those contained in Count Andrassy's note. The Grand Vizier's position is shaken. Sadyk Pasha and Hussein Avni are mentioned as his possible successors. The appointment of the latter would mean war with Servia. The Servian troops are to march to the frontier to-day, ostensibly for manœuvres.

The Turks concentrated at Nisch are reported to number 40,000, and have twenty Krupp batteries. The *North German Gazette* comments in a tone of approval on the plan for armed intervention by Austria, and says the consent of the great powers is assured.

FRANCE.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS YESTERDAY FOR VACANCIES IN THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, April 23.—*Le Soir* states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considering the bases of a commercial treaty with the United States. It is proposed to place French silks and wines on an advantageous footing as to the tariff in the United States, while France in return is to subject American cottons to only a small import duty.

Second elections were held to-day for members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Thirteenth Arrondissement and St. Denis. M. Cantagrel, Radical, was elected in the former district, receiving 5,580 votes, against 1,550 for M. Perron, Bonapartist. In St. Denis, M. Camille See, Republican, was successful, polling 6,308 votes, to 5,763 for M. Duverdier, Radical. Gen. De Wimpffen, Republican, who appeared as a candidate at the first election, withdrew from the contest.

SPAIN.

THE FINANCIAL BUDGET—INCREASE OF TAXATION AND REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

MADRID, April 23.—Senor Salaverria, Minister of Finance, on submitting the budget to the Cortes yesterday, announced that he would retain the extraordinary war taxes for the service of the debt, increase the land tax two per cent., and the taxes on articles of consumption twenty-five per cent., and make a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the salaries of the clergy and some civil functionaries. By these means he proposed after 1877 to pay a third part of the interest on the public debt. Interest would be paid in full when the capital of the debt should be so reduced by the process of redemption that 180,000,000 pesetas would be sufficient for all payments.

LONDON, April 24.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says the Spanish Government has consented to suspend the collection of the forced war loan from, and the billeting of soldiers upon, English residents, while negotiations with Great Britain on the subject are pending.

ITALY.

A LITERARY MEETING—SUPPRESSION OF A ROMAN JOURNAL.

ROME, April 23.—A meeting of the *Accademia Lyncei* was held to-day. Signor Sella presided and presented the new members. Among the distinguished persons who attended the meeting were Hon. George P. Marsh, the American Minister; Dr. Mommsen, the historian of Rome, and Gen. Moltke.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Times* reports that the *Osservatore Romano* (newspaper) was sequestrated yesterday for publishing the Pope's pastoral thanking the Bishop of Orleans for his letter to Signor Minghetti, in which a violent attack was made on the Italian law rendering priests liable to military conscription.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PAPER MILLS NEAR BRISTOL BURNED—FIVE HUNDRED WORKMEN OUT OF WORK.

LONDON, April 23.—Somerville's paper mills, in Bitton, near Bristol, have been destroyed by fire. The loss of property is estimated at £70,000, and 500 workmen are thrown out of employment.

INDIA.

QUIET RESTORED IN BUSTAR—THE PEASANTS DISPERSING.

LONDON, April 24.—A telegram from Calcutta to the *Times* announces that the disturbance in Bustar is over and quiet is restored. The peasants are dispersing and the troops returning.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

ATTACK ON A STAGE-COACH—THE PROPRIETOR BADLY WOUNDED—THE MASSACRE AT RED CANON.

FORT LARAMIE, April 23.—H. E. Brown, of Salt Lake, one of the proprietors of Gilmore, Salisbury & Patrick's stage line, is lying sixty miles from here at Sage Creek badly wounded. Two ambulances and an escort, accompanied by Acting Assistant Surgeon Petteys, of the United States Army, have just been sent by Gen. Bradley to bring him here. Mr. Brown was shot by the Indians on the night of the 21st inst. He was making a night trip on one of the fast freight wagons, and was sitting by the side of the driver, when they were suddenly fired upon, a ball striking Mr. Brown near the point of the left hip, after striking the brass shell of a cartridge in his belt, which is forced into the wound, both remaining in his body and making a very bad case. He will reach here to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

Of the three wounded men from the Red Cañon massacre of the 16th inst., two have died—Bergesser, of Virginia City, Nev., and Gresham, of Bigelow, Holt County, Mo. Felton was still alive at last accounts. The colored woman who was captured was killed. Her body was found full of arrows and mutilated. She also had been ravished.

LEAVENWORTH, April 23.—Advices have been received here that some time during Thursday night a family of emigrants named Baker, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, from somewhere in Pennsylvania, were massacred by Indians, about a hundred miles north-west of Custer City. The victims were brained with hatchets or tomahawks, and then scalped. The wagon belonging to Baker was rifled of everything valuable and carried off. The bodies of the victims will be decently buried when found.

FATAL COAL MINE ACCIDENTS.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—While five persons were descending a coal shaft at Brown's station, on the Columbia branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, Friday last, the rope broke and all fell to the bottom, over 100 feet. Two men and a boy were instantly killed and the other two fatally injured.

POTTSVILLE, April 23.—Hugh Linn, a miner, while working at Llewellyn, yesterday, was instantly killed by falling slate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL: with an Appendix on English Metre. By THOMAS ARNOLD, M. A. 12mo, pp. 549. Boston: GINN BROTHERS.

This impression of Arnold's manual is styled on its title-page "American edition, revised." The revision consists, as far as we have observed, in a suppression of the preliminary chapter upon the Anglo-Saxon, French, and Early-English authors, and a substitution for it of a chapter of the author's "From Chaucer to Wordsworth," in which, as Arnold himself remarks, the work being designed chiefly for those who know no other language than English, he "abridged much more than is usual that portion of the history which relates to the Saxon and Anglo-Norman times, during which all important works that appeared in England were written in Anglo-Saxon, French, or Latin." This change deprives the *Manual*, as it was originally written, of one of its most valuable and characteristic features; and it may reasonably be doubted whether the author would have given his approval, or even his consent, to the arrangement of his American publishers, or perhaps of their editor. But there can also hardly be a doubt that for general American use the change is advantageous; and as we still have Arnold's view of our literature in its earliest stages, there is on the whole no other objection to the work in its new form than that it is not Arnold's *Manual* as he planned and produced it.

The author's plan is quite different from that generally adopted by the authors of the many critical histories of English literature, in which the various writers are taken up in the order of time, and an account of their lives and writings given, with a critical appreciation of each one, more or less extended, according to his estimated importance. In this work, on the contrary, an historical sketch is given of the rise and progress of English literature, the order observed being, of course, that of time. The facts and the events, so to speak, having been thus given, and the growth and development of our literature recorded, this part of the subject is brought to a close; and in the second part of the work the various departments of that literature are taken up, and the principal authors in each department are criticised and compared. In the first part no extracts, or very few, are given; in the second, they are copious; but they are taken only from the works of the most eminent writers. This method has the advantage of simplicity and convenience, and of being at the same time philosophical and systematic. In the historical part, while all that is necessary to the general reader or the young student is given, we observe no very remarkable excellence which is peculiar to the present writer. He is correct as to his facts and dates, and judicious in his views as to the relations of the authors to each other and to their times. This is all that could have been reasonably expected of him, although if he had failed in this the value and trustworthiness of his work would have been seriously impaired. It is when he undertakes the critical part of his task that his peculiar merits appear, and it must be said that they are of no mean order.

Dr. Arnold divides English literature into poetry, prose, fiction, works of satire, wit and humor, oratory, history, theology, philosophy, essays, and criticism—a division which has the advantage of covering the whole ground and of clearly classifying all English writings without being too minute. Of these classes poetry receives much the larger part of his attention; and poetry is again subdivided into epic, dramatic, heroic, narrative, lyric, elegiac, satirical, and so forth. Yet, again, each of these kinds is subjected to a minuter subdivision. A like method is adopted in regard to prose literature. No small part of the critical value of the work is given to it by this careful arrangement of writers according to their styles and purposes, which cannot but be of great benefit to the young student and the general reader, in leading to the contemplation of literature according to system, and in inducing habits of thoughtful comparison. In his critical judgments the author is remarkably independent, and, on the whole, we think, no less remarkably sound. Many readers will doubtless be surprised, and perhaps somewhat repelled, by his judgment of Milton, the plan of whose great epic—the only great epic our literature boasts—he criticises somewhat severely. But even the reader who has been brought up to venerate Milton next to the Bible, will, if he thinks intelligently, hardly fail to agree with Arnold in his censure. In fact it must be confessed that Milton has started on the road to becoming what Emerson calls in his last book a "tin pan." And this is not because of any under-estimation of his imagination, or his fancy, or his power of language; but because of his theme, and of a change which has come over the minds of men as to the anthropomorphic treatment of spiritual and theological subjects. The same feeling which makes us revolt from seeing God the Father represented in the paintings of the old masters as a large and venerable man causes us, or many of us, to turn away with a smile from the material and human presentation of like subjects in Milton's poetry. The same independence of thought which he shows in regard to Milton appears in all our author's judgments of the other great writers; for he wisely confines his criticism to the most eminent and characteristic writers in each department of literature. His remarks show a happy union of fine critical insight and simple common sense, and his book may be commended to acceptance as a valuable guide to English literature, and as well adapted to beget habits of thoughtful reading. It is worthy of a better dress than that in which it has been presented by the American publishers.

THE SELECT WORKS OF TERTULLIAN. Edited for Schools and Colleges. By F. A. MARCH, LL. D., with an Introduction by LYMAN COLEMAN, D. D., Professor of Latin in Lafayette College, New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1876.

This volume is the third in the series of reprints of the early Christian writings which has resulted from the Douglas endowment for the study of such works at Lafayette College. It has been edited with all the care evinced in previous issues, and we are glad to observe that a suggestion which we offered in noticing the reprint of Anaxagoras, in respect to the English notes, has been adopted. Both Prof. March and Prof. Coleman are enthusiastic about Tertullian, but in a somewhat different way. The former is an ardent admirer of his style, and ventures to rank him with Tacitus; the latter sees in him the purest type of Puritanism, while also according to him the genius of the lay historian of Roman persecution.

But, to readers who are unacquainted with Tertullian—and it is they for whom the book is chiefly intended—these judgments seem to require more justification than has been accorded to them. At any rate, they are not to be accepted as conclusive as they stand. If they should be, some disappointment, possibly some error, may result.

First, as regards the style of Tertullian. Latin readers who are not tolerably well advanced, or who trust too much to their dictionaries, will not find it always easy. We cannot agree with Dr. March when he says that there is no more difference between Tacitus and Tertullian than between Pitt and Webster. Tertullian, though the son of a Roman centurion and a man of high talent and culture, was an African, and he was also strongly imbued with the Greek idiom. We are willing to admit the parallel suggested by Dr. March. In the difference between the pure style of an educated Englishman, and the provincialisms which we often read or hear around us, even from educated Americans, there is something akin to the difference between the best Roman writers and the author of the "Apology;" but the difference, according to our measure, is greater in the latter than in the former case. It is true that Latin was carefully studied in Carthage, but, nevertheless, there were strong, and to the inexperienced modern student, puzzling peculiarities in the style of all the early African writers, and nowhere are these more marked than in the writings of Tertullian, to say nothing of other peculiarities which are largely his own. The fact, however, should not deter the earnest student, who, if seeking merely a study of the language, will find in the book under notice not only much that is curious and interesting, but also a good training to the easier understanding of other of the early Christian writers.

In like manner we ask only for a modification of Dr. Coleman's estimate of Tertullian's Puritanism. We trust that the learned Professor will not be very much shocked when we express the opinion that Tertullian was a little of many things. When he wrote *De Spectaculis*, he was what we may call a Puritan. When he proceeded to deal with the subjects of fasting, of marriage, and of the relations of womankind to the church, we take it that he said very much that modern Puritanism would not indorse. Neither the Eastern nor the Western Church is in any degree Puritanical, yet both have accepted much of Tertullian's teaching. Can Dr. Coleman reconcile Tertullian's view of the office of matrimony with the modern idea of marriage as a civil contract? We think not. Then, too, when Tertullian wrote the *Apologeticon*, or *Apologeticus*, as Dr. March, following Jerome, prefers to term it, he was an enthusiastic pleader for religious liberty; but when he came to advise his fellow-Christians what to do about heresy and heretics, he advocated, with a spirit which is hard to distinguish from that of the most vehement bigot, that no mercy or consideration should be shown them. We have seen, certainly, in the history of Puritanism very much of the same kind of tolerance for "orthodoxy" and intolerance for "heterodoxy," but Prof. Coleman will agree with us that it is not a feature of controversial religion which is at all peculiar to Puritanism. If Tertullian was now and again just a little of a bigot, he is not on that account to be regarded as a better Puritan.

Even in the treatise on theatrical exhibitions—we purposely avoid the word performances—although Tertullian adopts much the same view as is to-day advocated by the leaders of Puritanism, we must always take into consideration the different circumstances of the times. People who are not Puritanical at all would doubtless strongly object to a repetition now of the shows which pleased the populace seventeen centuries ago. And, on the other hand, it is not anywhere made certain that if Tertullian were living now he would denounce all the modern representations of the drama. He uses one argument which is so curious on account of the goal to which it leads, if carried to its logical conclusion, that it may not be out of place to quote it here. He says:

> "Novam proxime defensionem suaviludii cuiusdam andivi. Sol, inquit, imo etiam ipse deus de cælo spectat, nec contaminatur. Sane sol et in cloacam radios suos defert nec inquinatur. Utinam autem deus nulla flagitia hominum spectaret, ut omnes indicium evaderemus. Sed spectat et latrocinia, spectat et falsa, et adulteria et fraudes et idololatrias et spectacula ipsa. Idcirco ergo nos non spectabimus, ne videamur ab illo qui omnia spectat. Compares, homo, reum et iudicem: reum qui quia videtur reus est: iudicem qui quia videt iudex est."

While, then, we are willing to go with Dr. Coleman so far as to allow that there was very much in Tertullian which modern Puritanism may justly look back upon with admiration, we must also express the view that there was likewise very much in him which is compatible with the assertion of principles that Puritanism is opposed to. For this reason, and in order to give to the student better grounds for a correct estimate of him, we should like to have seen in the present volume a wider selection from his works; or, better still, we should like to see it followed by another volume containing selections from some of his controversial writings. It is not necessary that the period of their production should be taken much into consideration. Too much stress has sometimes been laid on the fact that Tertullian was a Montanist. Montanus was one of those enthusiasts who, if he had lived in the latter half of the nineteenth century, would have been followed by some for his zeal, and pitied by the majority for being crazy. Prof. Coleman may claim him as a Puritan on the ground that he had an objection to all forms of ritual and ceremony. He was also a prototype of Dr. Cumming and his school, inasmuch as he was always predicting the beginning of the millennium and the end of the world. And he should receive the approbation of the stronger-minded females of our own country, for he admitted the power and efficacy of a large and admiring band of prophetesses. But nevertheless he was a wild enthusiast, as much influenced by hysterical ecstasy as was the girl who the other day at Montclair went on to the hill-top, and, divesting herself of her clothes, disturbed the silence of the woods with her prayers and entreaties to be taken to heaven. Tertullian became one of the most vehement disciples of Montanus, though we are inclined to doubt whether, supposing the latter had never been converted from his following of the Phrygian goddess, for he was first a priest of Cybele—the writings of Tertullian would have been much different from what they are. The selection from his controversial writings—and he was eminently a controversialist—would, with perfect safety, be left to Prof. March, who, as editor of this series, is not only placing all Latin students under a great debt of gratitude to himself, but is also evincing consummate ability and fitness for the task imposed upon him.

His present selection comprises the address "Ad Martyres," an exhortation to the Christians in prison; the essay "De Testimonio Animæ," partly explained in its title; the "Apology," before alluded to; the remonstrance, in the form of a letter, addressed to Scapula, a Roman proconsul at Carthage, against the custom of persecuting Christians; and the protest against theatrical shows. The notes have been prepared with excellent judgment, and teachers who have enough reasons for the ample justification of their position, will not regret to find that two of the selections—the two we have named last—are left without notes. They will be ready to agree with us that there is nothing much more pleasurable than struggling successfully through a difficulty without help, though they will find, likewise, that a careful perusal of the first three treatises will clear the way very satisfactorily for a ready understanding of the last two.

RAILROAD MAP.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Times* says that a large map of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, which Major Von Forstner, of Scranton, was some time since authorized to make, is finished, and will be sent to the State Engineer's office at Albany in a few days. It is 150 feet long and four feet wide, on a continuous roll of drafting paper. This mapping begins at Oswego, and passes through Oswego and Oneida Counties. At Oneida Village it is intersected by the New-York Central Railroad. Thence it runs through Madison and Chenango Counties. At Sydney Plains it passes the Albany and Susquehanna division of the Delaware and Hudson County Company's Railroad. Thence it goes on through Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, and Orange Counties, terminating at the village of Middletown.

FRUIT IN DELAWARE.

PROSPECT FOR THE COMING SEASON.

INCREASED AMOUNT OF SMALL FRUIT FROM LEWES—MISFORTUNES OF THE FARMERS LAST YEAR—MOST OF THE FRUIT-GROWERS HARD PRESSED—THIS NOT AN EARLY SEASON.

From a Special Correspondent.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Friday, April 21, 1876.

A further investigation of the prospects of the fruit crop in this peninsula does not alter very much the conclusion arrived at in my previous letter. During the session of court the farmers and fruit-growers from all sections of this (Sussex) county, which is the southern county of Delaware, assembled here to attend court, it being a custom of this county to make court days general holidays among the farmers, and with few exceptions they all avail themselves of the opportunity to meet their friends and acquaintances from all sections of the country, and to compare notes as to the result of their year's operations. And one who has happened here on the last court day, unacquainted with this characteristic of the people, might readily imagine that all the farmers of the county were engaged in law suits. Upward of two hundred carriages and different styles of conveyances were standing around the Court-house, and every other man carried the emblem of the vocation of the farmer—a long carriage whip—with him. A few hours spent on one of those days with these farmers enables me to sum up, with a very great certainty of its accuracy, the probable yield of fruit from this county this season.

From Lewes and along the line of railroad operated by the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, there will be an increased amount of the small fruits shipped, such as strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. Of the cherry crop it is too early to estimate, this being a fruit so tender in its growth that it is liable to be killed at any stage of its development. I can only assert that the present prospect looks very favorable, and that from this section more cherries were shipped last season than from any other section of like extent of territory in this country.

During last season New-York market was well supplied in the early part of the peach season with a bright red plum-shaped fruit, which commanded fair prices and sold not from any merits it had as good eating fruit, but simply because it pleased the eye and tempted the appetite of errand boys and children, who patronize those friends of the medical profession of your City who sit so patiently in all seasons and in all weather on the curbstones exposing in the most inviting manner those things "which make the stomach sick." The West Washington Market men call this fruit "beach plums." The people of this country call them "mountain cherries." They look like plums, and have the plum pit or seed, but they grow on a bush bearing a strong resemblance to the cherry tree. They are found in large quantities between here and Lewes, and last year were a source of quite a good profit to those who shipped them; and if the market for them remains in future as good as it was last year, this fruit, which has been looked upon heretofore as worthless, may be made the means of considerable profit. It requires no cultivation; in fact it is somewhat of the nature of the huckleberry in this respect, cultivation does not agree with it, and it is invariably found on poor lands. The steamer route to New-York, and the prospects held out of a steamer route to Philadelphia during the fruit and vegetable season seem to have encouraged the land owners around this section to plant a larger supply of vegetables than usual, and quite a trade in green stuff will be done from here this year.

The section of this county in which fruit culture is the principal pursuit of the farmer is that around Bridgeville. Not only is very much of the land of this section given up to the cultivation of peaches, but many acres are planted in small fruits. Indeed, no other section of the peninsula is more interested in this industry. Consequently the farmers here feel very keenly the disastrous results of last year's fruit sales. One grower shipped 2,000 crates of peaches—Hale's Early—in one week, and received as the net result, after paying freights, cartage, and commissions, $1 50, and some of his neighbors seemed to think he did well, as it took all the profits on the "Troth" and "Yorks" to pay their freight outlay on their Hale's. There were many growers who shipped thousands of crates of peaches last year who did not get in return five cents per crate. Therefore, the absolute loss to such, allowing nothing for the use of the land upon which the orchards stand and the cost of cultivation, was upward of twenty-five cents per crate. The small fruits, with the exception of blackberries, did but very little better. The largest small-fruit crop is that of strawberries, and just when they were ready for shipping a very heavy sand-storm, which lasted several days, visited this section, resulting in the almost total destruction of the crop. Those few growers who were possessed of thrifty blackberry lots realized good results from them.

This season, although the Winter was unusually mild, has not been an early one. The Winter, while it was warm enough to start the sap in the fruit-trees, was not sufficiently temperate to encourage the growth of the small fruits; consequently, strawberries have been injured but very little, if any, by the Winter. Large quantities were planted in the Spring of last year, and in the previous Fall, and are coming into bearing for the first time this Spring. They look healthy and flourishing, and give every assurance of a full and abundant yield. What few pear orchards there are in this section bid fair to give a good result, but the pear is also a tender fruit, and no reliable calculation can be made of it until it is ripe.

Eight or ten years ago the "Red Astrachan," a beautiful, highly-colored early apple, was planted quite largely around Bridgeville. Many planted their orchards with dwarf trees. Last year they were shipped in fair quantities to New-York, and commanded the attention of the dealers in fancy fruits. The prospects for a large yield from such orchards are good now, but they have a season of about twenty-five days to run full of danger to them.

The fruit-growers, with but few exceptions, are hard pressed financially, and were it not that the interests of debtor and creditor are so closely identified with each other, most disastrous results to this farming community would be felt. A farmer who holds a farm valued at $10,000 has a mortgage on it amounting to $5,000. If the farmer cannot pay his interest, and forces the farm into the market, it will realize but very little if any more than the mortgage, during such depression as now exists in the land market. The mortgagees, to save themselves, would be compelled to buy the land, which, as a rule, he does not want, and rather than do this he allows the farmer to continue on the land and pay what he can, and take the balance as an additional lien against the farm, hoping that future prosperity will create the means of paying off the mortgage. Very few land-holding farmers owe anything of consequence but to their mortgagees, and although a majority of the farmers are under such obligations to money-lenders now that, were they forced to sell, their farms would not realize the amounts of their indebtedness, yet two or three years of prosperity either in paying prices for their fruit, or such prices for grain as were paid during the ten years previous to the war, would lift them out of all their difficulties and place this entire peninsula on the high road to that high state of cultivation which its location and the natural character of its soil indicates as its proper condition. But while almost every farm must be made to pay an additional tax in the shape of interest on a mortgage, and that too in disastrous times like these; the farmer is not that independent and happy being which poets delight to make him.

In regard to the peach prospect in Sussex County each farmer told the same story. There may be a few peaches grown in this county, but so few that they will scarcely warrant any estimate on the quantity whatever. I would be surprised if there are 10,000 baskets grown in the county, in which upward of twelve hundred thousand grew last year.

MR. COLFAX DECLINES.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has written the following letter to a citizen of Lake County, Ind.:

SOUTH BEND, April 8.

Dear Judge Turner:

Home for Saturday and Sunday, as usual, and en route from Minnesota to Michigan lecture appointments, I find your letter. Thanks to the good friends of your noble little county, (which sustained me so steadfastly and so enthusiastically through so many years of public life,) for their good wishes. But, even if an unanimous election to Congress was tendered to me, I could not accept. Public service is, I know, often a public duty. But twenty years of faithful service to my country have certainly fulfilled all such obligations of citizenship. The happiest years of the past quarter of a century have been the recent ones, in which I have belonged to my family, and not to "the rest of mankind." With unabated devotion to Republican principles, I must be excused from attesting that devotion except in the ranks with its millions of voters, where I have found such genuine happiness and independence, as well as freedom from the ceaseless cares, the exactions and injustice, and the burdensome and wearing responsibilities of public life. Always and truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Detroit *Free Press* of Friday says: "Last Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Walker Watson, of Canton Township, Wayne County, celebrated their golden wedding. The now venerable couple were married April 17, 1826, and came to Michigan in 1830. They have resided in the immediate vicinity of their present home ever since, forty-four years in one house. Among the relatives present at the golden wedding were forty children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. One of the last-named class boasts of having five grandmothers and four grandfathers. The honored host and hostess were the recipients of many rich and beautiful offerings, and the occasion was in every way delightful. Their living children are Mrs. Benjamin Gorham, of Canton; Mrs. John Amrhine, of Van Buren; Mrs. Anson Gorham and Mrs. Charles N. Ayres, of Detroit. Three sons—George, Lewis, and J. Warren Watson—are dead."

LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES OF A YOUNG GIRL IN OSWEGO COUNTY — FIFTY-EIGHT DAYS WITHOUT TAKING NOURISHMENT INTO THE STOMACH.

The Oswego *Palladium* prints the following: "On the road leading from the village of Mexico, in Oswego County, to Colosse, and two and a half miles from Mexico village, lives a widow by the name of Stansberry. She is about fifty years old, and for the past ten years has been bed-ridden and helpless, as the result of a nervous disease. Her family consisted of two daughters, one of whom, Martha, aged nineteen, lived with and took care of her. In October last, Martha was taken sick with a neuralgic affection of the face and head, from which she suffered intense pain for two weeks, at the end of which time she went to the village of Mexico and had her teeth extracted. They were much decayed, and she thought that the difficulty arose from them. Soon after she returned home she was taken with excruciating pains in the left side, just below the ribs, which were so severe ast to throw her into convulsions, of which she had as many as a hundred in twenty-four hours on some days. From her side the pain went to her chest, and thence to her throat, and then she experienced great difficulty in swallowing. From the 20th to the 27th of February she took about one table-spoonful of cream each day, and no other nourishment. With each administration of this diet the patient went into violent convulsions. On Sunday, Feb. 27, the last successful attempt was made to introduce food into the stomach. On that day the convulsions were so violent that death seemed to be imminent. The sight or smell of food produced spasms, and it became necessary to avoid presenting food to her for a while. At this stage she seemed to lose the senses of sight and hearing, and also the power of speech, and would lie three or four days in a state of partial coma, after which she would revive sufficiently to write her desires on a slate. For the three weeks succeeding the 27th of February she wrote constantly on her slate about her suffering for food, but when food was offered to her the convulsions returned. During these three weeks she slept but very little, and was in a state of high nervous excitement, sometimes ordering her attendants from the room, as she could not bear their presence. At the end of the three weeks she became very quiet, and slept regularly and well. For three or four days at a time she would be apparently blind, deaf, and speechless, and then would revive for a short time and appear to exercise all those functions. At the end of this period (the three weeks) her physicians, Drs. Heaton and Huntington, of Mexico, commenced to treat her with hypodermic injections, introducing medications into the arms, and bathing the chest, stomach, and bowels with milk and beef broth. After this, bread, cake, &c., were placed in her hands; she would sometimes attempt to put the food to her mouth, but all attempts to eat were useless. At that time she was able to talk, and said that she never would be able to eat again. When asked why, she said she didn't know why, only she never could. From the commencement of her sickness till her death, which occurred on Tuesday last, April 18, the attendants were obliged to fan her continually; when the fanning stopped she seemed to cease to breathe. At the time of her death, which occurred at 10 A. M., she was sensible, but had been unable to speak since the previous evening. She had then lain fifty-eight days without taking a particle of nourishment into her stomach, not even a drop of water, her only means of sustenance being the absorption of the milk and beef-tea, the bathing in which was continued to the day when she died. On Wednesday Drs. Heaton and Huntington made a careful post-mortem examination of the body. No disease of any kind was revealed. The throat, chest, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys were all found in perfectly healthy condition. The left side, where the pain started, showed no indication of disease. Miss Stansberry had previously been a perfectly healthy girl, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds when she was taken sick, and after death weighed not less than one hundred and thirty. The physicians think that death resulted from extreme nervous prostration rather than starvation. The facts as here related were ascertained to-day from the physicians who attended the case and made the post-mortem, by a *Palladium* reporter, who visited Mexico for that purpose. Of the accuracy of this statement, remarkable as it is, there can be no question. Drs. Heaton and Huntington, and other reliable physicians, say the medical records show no case of the kind in any part of the world."

A DISAPPOINTED MAN.

AN ARKANSAS POLITICIAN IN JAIL FAILS TO GET A PARDON.

The Little Rock (Ark.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Journal* writes under date of April 17:

"I was up to the Penitentiary yesterday on some business, and while waiting in the office a convict came along who had been at work outside, but the rain drove him and his comrade, the guard, to seek shelter. He looked at me for a moment, and then called me by name. I could not recollect where I had seen him, for that suit of clothes that they will insist on ornamenting a man with changes not only the personal appearance of a man, but his character ever afterward. But on looking at him who should I find but Col. Colbaugh, at one time an officer on Gen. Grant's staff. I shook hands with him, and asked him what he was doing here. He answered: 'If the guard will give me time I'll tell you all about it,' upon which the guard grunted out, 'Yes, if it don't take too long.' 'Well, on the closing up of the war I came down here, and, of course, went into politics, and held at one time two or three important Government positions, and at one time was Postmaster at Pine Bluff. Well, the political status of the State did not suit a certain party, of which I was the head, and we thought we would make a new break at the next election. But there was another party who were determined that it should remain as it was, and they wrote a letter to Washington that we did not want to go there, and it was taken out of the mail-bag by a special mail agent, who gave it to me. I never took the letter out, and did not know it was going to be stopped till he gave it to me.' (One thing I have noticed, that all convicts will insist on their innocence for 'No wretch ere felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law.') 'Well, the campaign came on, and in making a speech I charged this party with writing this letter to Washington, which they promptly denied, and I, like a fool, got up and pulled the letter out of my pocket and read it, and it was not three days before they had me arrested for tampering with the mails. I felt easy and stood my trial, and after the jury had found me guilty I thought surely Gen. Grant would never let me go to State prison, and when the Judge asked me what I had to say why sentence should not be passed on me I made a speech, and to pay for it he gave me fifteen years.'

'What did you do then?'

'I wrote a letter to Gen. Grant and explained the circumstances.'

'What did he reply?'

'Why, that he was very sorry that a man who had filled the place that I once did should find himself in such a place now.'

'Then you don't hope for a pardon from him?'

'No; he'll never pardon me.'"

AMATEUR ART CRITICISM.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A Detroit artist has for the past four or five months been throwing his whole soul into a landscape which is now on exhibition in a Woodward avenue window. It is called a fine painting by art critics, yet what are art critics in number to the great public, no two of whom see or criticise alike? There was a crowd around the picture yesterday, and a boot-black took a square look at the painting and said:

"Purty good river he painted, but it runs up-hill. Wonder if that artist didn't ever go fishing?"

There was a pause, and an elderly gentleman with spectacles on remarked:

"What strikes me is that all those six cows should be switching their tails the same way and at the same time."

The crowd looked closer, and it was the general opinion that the artist should have switched over some of those tails.

"It's very nice," said a young man with a sore eye, "but look at that log house from a builder's point of view. Why, it's so far out of plumb that it will fall over and hurt some one before night, and the chimney wouldn't draw if there were forty fires below."

There was a long period of silence as each one of the crowd lined the walls with his eye. Then an old woman cautiously remarked:

"No matter about the house or the cows or the river—it's a nice picture. I got two chromos that I paid a dollar apiece for, and I don't believe they are a bit better than this."

There was a woman at her side with a head of cabbage in a basket, and she put in:

"If I can find a nice, smooth board anywhere I'll have my husband make three or four pictures like that!"

There was another long silence, and then a sedate man, whose garments were fast going to Time's hospital for old clothes, elbowed the boys back with a great show of authority, and remarked:

"You folks don't know anything about art. You'd better go and criticise a lamp-post or a street sign. There that painter has used up three yards of good factory, a whole day's time, and more'n two shillings' worth of paint, and you ignoramus come around here and go to abusing his picture!"

NEW-ENGLAND ALPHA DELTA PHIS.

A graduate chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi for New-England is about taking form in Boston. The initiatory dinner is to be given at the Hotel Brunswick, in that city, on the 27th inst., when a large number of the brotherhood will be present. Among the prominent men interested, and who will attend this reunion, are Rev. Dr. Edward Hale, Hon. Charles Hale, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Dr. Alfred O. Treat, and Rev. William B. Wright.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 22.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	103⅞	300 Mich. Central....	62¾
10 Del. & Hudson...	111	100 do.......b3.	62⅞
40 do...........	110	300 do...........	63
100 P. con. L. & P. Co c.	111½	10 N. J. Central.......	98½
100 do...........	111¾	300 Rock Island......	103½
100 Union Min'g Co..	1½	100 do.......s3.	103½
400 do...........	1⅜	100 do...........	103⅝
2500 do...........	1½	1700 Lake Shore........	55½
100 N. Y. C. & H. s60.	111	1100 do.......s3.	55½
400 Erie Railway......	15½	300 do.......s3.	55⅜
400 Harlem........s3.	136½	500 do...........	55⅜
3300 West'n Union.....	65⅞	100 do...........	55¼
2500 do.......s3.	65⅝	300 do...........	55⅜
500 do.......b3.	65¾	100 St. Paul...........	39
3900 do...........	65⅝	100 St. Paul Pref......	65
400 do.......s3.	65⅝	50 do...........	64¾
100 do.......s5.	65⅝	100 do...........	64⅞
500 do...........	65⅝	300 Tol. & Wab....b3.	3⅜
150 C., C., C. & Ind....	51	150 Chic., Bur. & Q..	117¾
400 Pacific Mail......	19¼	200 Del., Lack. & W..	110
100 do...........	19⅜	20 do...........	110½
200 do...........	19¼	100 do...........	110
100 do.......s4.	19⅛	80 do...........	109⅞
100 do...........	19¼	55 do...........	109¾
100 do...........	19	100 do...........	109½
100 Union Pacific.....	64½	400 do...........	109
100 do...........	64	100 N. J. Southern...	1¼

MONDAY, April 24—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows a decrease of $4,545,500 in loans, $1,323,500 in specie, $2,280,100 in deposits, and $7,100 in circulation, while the legal tenders have increased $2,560,000. The large gain in legal tenders is due to the return flow from the interior, such as always follows the closing up of the April settlements. The decrease in deposits is not as large as it should be under the other changes, and indicates that over $1,000,000 national bank notes have also been returned to the City. The liquidation in loans is unusually heavy, and can be traced partly to the very moderate demand for money at this point, both for speculation and legitimate business. The surplus reserve has been enlarged to the extent of $1,806,525, and the total now amounts to $8,658,500.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 15.	April 22.	April 24, 1875.
Loans..........	$258,297,900	$253,752,400	$275,886,000
Specie..........	19,400,800	18,077,300	12,045,900
Legal tenders.	38,836,800	41,396,800	53,970,300
Deposits.......	205,542,500	203,262,400	217,928,300
Circulation....	16,239,100	16,232,000	21,146,200

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie..........	$19,400,800	$18,077,300	Dec..$1,323,500
Legal tenders.	38,836,800	41,396,800	Inc... 2,560,000
Total reserve..	$58,237,600	$59,474,100	Inc...$1,236,500
Res've required agt. deposits.	51,385,625	50,815,600	
Excess of res've above legal requirements..	6,851,975	8,658,500	Inc.. 1,806,525

The money market was extremely easy during the week, the demand for money having been exceedingly light. The rates for call loans ranged from 3 to 5 per cent., with the bulk of business at the intermediate quotations. Judging from present appearances, there is no likelihood of any important change for some time to come, especially as the banks will probably strengthen their reserves still more during the coming few weeks. The discount market was quiet and rates ruled steady at 4½ to 6 per cent. for prime names, the supply being small.

The foreign markets have been unsettled, chiefly in consequence of the varying phases of the Eastern question. During the greater portion of the week depression prevailed in the Continental Bourses, but a steadier tone characterized securities at the close, this being especially true of the London market, where Consols and United States bonds advanced sharply, the closing quotations being about the highest of the week. The Bank of England gained £394,000 for the week ending Wednesday, and since then £150,000 sterling, the minimum rate of discount having been lowered at the weekly meeting of the Directors from 3 to 2 ₽ cent. Money is very cheap at London, and the prospects appear to be favorable for a continuance of low rates. The Sterling Exchange market was steady and without change in rates until Thursday, when the rate for 60 days bills was advanced to $4 88 on the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount. The market closed quiet, with actual business at $4 86½@$4 87 for long, and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand sterling. The gold speculation was weak, the price declining from 113¼ to 112¾, with final dealings at a recovery of ⅛ ₽ cent. There were free sales early in the week, based on the announcement that Secretary Bristow would sell the gold received in payment for the $5,883,000 new 5 per cent. bonds to be sold to-day. It is not known whether this gold will be sold in bulk or disposed of in regular weekly sales, but Secretary Bristow has intimated that his policy will be the former, if a fair price can be obtained. The national banks and prominent bankers of this City will be active bidders for the Geneva award bonds, and the indications point to good prices for the same.

Government bonds were weak and lower until late in the week, when a brisk demand set in, and the decline was nearly recovered. Considerable amounts were taken by individual capitalists and financial institutions in the East, and orders are still in the market for round lots. Railroad bonds were lower, and toward the close became exceedingly dull. State bonds were firm on a small volume of business.

Depression still reigns supreme on the Stock Exchange, and the worst of it is that dark and cheerless as is the present aspect of affairs, the most anxious scrutiny fails to discover any sign in the speculative horizon to justify the anticipation of any improvement, at least in the immediate future. The causes operating to depress values are plain and patent to the most superficial observer. The business of the country is dull to a degree almost unprecedented, while failures are more numerous than at any time since the panic hostilities have been renewed between the leading trunk lines, and the telegraph companies are also in antagonism, and engaged in a competition which, while it may benefit the public in giving cheap telegraphing, must inevitably operate to the injury of the stockholders. The period selected for disruption of the compact between the railroads seems peculiarly inauspicious, in view of the fact that the opening of lake and canal navigation is at hand: but granting this, it must be admitted that the reasons assigned by Mr. Vanderbilt for withdrawing from the compact were such as could not fail to meet the approval of the business men of this City. The decline in prices ranged from 1¼ to 5¾ ₽ cent., and was most conspicuous in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Michigan Central, New-Jersey Central, and Lake Shore. The weakness developed by the coal roads is attributable, as previously stated in this column, to the falling off in the demand for coal consequent upon the cessation of work in the rolling-mills and blast furnaces and the exceptional mildness of the past Winter. The impression widely prevails that these companies would have exercised a wise discretion in passing the dividends last paid. Pacific Mail was strong during the greater part of the week, but toward the close was depressed by intelligence of the seizure of additional steamers at the suit of the Panama Railroad Company. Western Union, in view of the weakness of the general market, exhibited great steadiness, but in the final dealings fell off on reports that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company were about to make a still further reduction in rates, and the closing sales were at the lowest point of the week. The entire market at the close was weak and feverish in tone.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 24, 1875.
American Gold........	113¼	112¾	115⅜
United States 5s, 1881, C....	118⅛	117¾	117
United States 5-20s, 1867, C.	121	120½	122⅝
New-York Central........	113¼	112	102⅞
Rock Island........	104⅜	103½	103⅝
Pacific Mail........	20⅝	18¼	44⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul........	40⅜	38⅝	37¾
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred.	66½	64⅝	57½
Lake Shore........	56⅝	54½	71¾
Chicago and North-western.	41⅛	39⅞	42⅞
Chicago and N. W. Pref.	60½	58¾	55
Western Union........	68	65⅝	78
Union Pacific........	65	64	77⅜
Toledo and Wabash........	3⅜	2¼	16¼
Del., Lack. and Western....	114¾	109	117¼
New-Jersey Central........	100½	96⅝	113¾
Panama........	128	128	158
Erie........	16⅝	15	31⅜
Ohio and Mississippi........	17⅜	16⅜	27½
C. C. and Ind. Central........	4¾	4½	6⅛
Harlem........	138¼	136½	131
Hannibal and St. Joseph....	16¾	16	25¼
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref..	25¼	24½	30
Michigan Central........	56¼	50⅞	74¼
Illinois Central........	98¾	97½	103½
Missouri Pacific........	14½	14	51½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —APRIL 22.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central..	112¼	112	112	112¼
Harlem....	138	136½	136½	137
Erie....	15¾	15½	15⅜	15½
Lake Shore....	56	54⅞	55¼	55⅜
Wabash....	3⅜	2¾	3⅛	3⅜
North-Western....	40⅜	39⅞	40	40⅜
North-Western Pref.	59¾	59½	59	59½
Rock Island....	103¾	103½	103⅝	103¾
Fort Wayne....	..	..	101½	102
Mil. & St. Paul....	39¼	38¾	38¾	30
Mil. & St. Paul Pf....	65¼	64¾	64¾	65
Pittsburg....	94	94	94	94¼
Del., Lack. & West.	110⅜	109	109	109¼
New-Jersey Central.	98⅝	98	97⅞	98⅛
Michigan Central....	53½	52½	52¾	52⅞
Illinois Central....	..	..	97⅞	98½
Union Pacific....	64	64	64	64½
Central Pacific....	..	..	100	101
C., C. & Ind. Cen....	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅞
Hannibal & St. Jo..	..	..	16	16½
Han. & St. Jo. Pref..	..	..	24¼	25
Ohio & Mississippi..	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
Missouri Pacific....	..	..	14	14½
Panama....	..	..	127	129
Western Union....	66½	65⅝	65⅝	65¾
Atl. & Pacific Tel....	..	..	17½	18
Pacific Mail....	19½	18¾	19	19⅛
Quicksilver....	..	..	16½	17
Quicksilver Pref....	23	23	23	24
Adams Express....	..	..	108	109
Wells, Fargo & Co....	..	..	86¼	87
American Express..	..	..	60¼	60¾
United States Exp..	67	67	67⅜	69

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July..........	$26,305,157	December......	$20,597,714
August........	31,168,015	January........	29,358,062
September....	23,273,857	February........	27,793,867
October........	20,075,845	March........	31,142,068
November....	21,068,011		
Total........			$230,784,596

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July..........	$24,446,460	December......	$24,223,802
August........	20,254,349	January........	21,800,226
September....	19,463,094	February........	18,304,967
October........	23,306,581	March........	20,944,776
November....	23,250,305		
Total........			$195,994,589

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July..........	$5,068,301	December......	$1,763,910
August........	3,966,661	January........	1,866,399
September....	1,295,904	February........	4,118,019
October........	1,969,601	March........	5,363,527
November....	2,237,635		
Total........			$28,549,257

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July..........	$9,598,717 50	$7,832,433 71
August........	11,705,677 20	5,055,679 73
September....	10,471,233 44	1,313,544 05
October........	8,658,614 86	2,021,032 48
November....	7,508,526 64	4,348,464 69
December....	5,615,141 62	6,464,731 32
January........	8,294,790 24	6,072,682 92
February........	9,610,463 62	4,393,901 77
March........	10,513,528 01	4,383,526 77
April 8........	2,164,185 48	142,832 77
April 15........	2,650,134 75	106,358 34
April 22........	1,962,868 45	81,785 90
Totals........	$88,153,879 81	$42,216,974 45

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........	20	Leather, sides......	7,742
Broom-corn, bales..	75	Spirits Turp., bbls..	58
Bees-wax, pks......	3	Resin, bbls........	672
Cotton, bales........	2,620	Oil-cake, pks........	2,056
C. S. Oil, bbls........	137	Beef, pks........	45
Copper, bbls........	16	Cut-meats, pks........	621
Dried Fruit, pks......	3	Grease, pks........	50
Eggs, bbls........	1,914	Lard, pks........	509
Flour, bbls........	4,225	Stearine, pks........	55
Wheat, bushels......	82,000	Butter, pks........	3,237
Corn, bushels........	35,913	Cheese, pks........	228
Oats, bushel........	9,928	Tallow, pks........	229
Malt, bushels........	6,065	Lard-oil, bbls........	50
Grass-seed, bags......	100	Rice, pks........	10
Beans, bbls........	35	Starch, bxs........	1,830
Peas, bushels........	6,400	Tea, half-chests......	40
Corn-meal, bags......	394	Tobacco, hhds........	307
Hemp, bales........	24	Tobacco, bxs. & cs...	180
Hops, bales........	18	Whisky, bbls........	317
Hides, bales........	887	Wool, bales........	117
Lead, pigs........	664		

COFFEE—Rio quoted steady within the range of 15½c.@18½c., gold, for Ordinary to Prime invoices; sales 2,696 bags, by the Dante, on private terms. Other kinds inactive at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day for early delivery, and quoted easier in price, though the official figures have not been altered....Ordinary quoted at 9 11-16c.; Low Middling at 12 7-16c.@12 11-16c.; Middling at 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ₽ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 766 bales, (of which 250 bales were on last evening,) including 219 bales to exporters, 454 bales to spinners, and 93 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive, and prices quoted lower, closing about steady.... Sales have been reported since our last of 23,700 bales, (of which 10,400 bales were on last evening and 13,300 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; May, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; June, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; July, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; August, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; September, 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.; October, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; November, 13 9-32c.@13⅜c.; December, 13 9-32c.@13⅜c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₽ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,620 bales, and at the shipping ports were 3,608 bales, against 4,665 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 5,220 bales, including 4,820 bales to Liverpool, and 400 bales to Bremen. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,733,799 bales, (of which 1,659,323 bales were to British ports and 1,074,476 bales to the Continent,) against 2,209,695 bales same time the previous year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary..	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary..	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord..	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Low Middling....	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Low Mid..	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling........	13¼	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling..	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Strict Good Mid..	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair....	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair........	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary....	9 13-16	Low Middling........	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord....	10 15-16	Middling........	12 5-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted again slightly lower, under more liberal offerings, on a moderately active business, in good part for export....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 50@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 85; mainly at $3 35@$3 65; poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 20, mainly at $5 10@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 35, mainly at $5 70@$6, for the West Indies; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping, at $4 90@$5 25 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 6,700 bbls. shipping stock, in part City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour essentially unchanged; sales of 950 bbls.... Rye Flour quiet at previous prices; sales of 275 bbls. chiefly at $5@$5 20 for good to choice Superfine.... Corn-meal inactive at former quotations; sales equal to 350 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—A fairly active business has been reported in Spring Wheat, mainly for shipment, at, however, a further reduction in values of about 1c. ₽ bushel, on quite liberal offerings of most descriptions, partly to arrive....Winter Wheat has been in more request, partly for export, but at easier and somewhat irregular prices ....Sales have been reported to-day of 157,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, within the range of $1 33@$1 38, the latter rate for small lots of very choice; prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, Fall inspection, at $1 26; very good to prime do., afloat, of fresh receipt, at $1 25@$1 25½; No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 22; No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive soon, on private terms, quoted as offered at $1 21; Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed, afloat, at $1 18; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 18; No. 3 Chicago Spring, afloat, part at $1 13@$1 15 for car lots; No. 1 White Western at $1 45@$1 47; Red Western, (20,000 bushels,) ungraded, on private terms....Corn, for early delivery, has been comparatively dull, though quoted generally much lower and quite weak at the close. Not much export call for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 36,500 bushels, including New-York "no grade," Mixed Western at 64½c.@65c., nearly all at 64½c.; New-York Steamer Mixed Western, car lots, at 67c.@68c.; prime old Mixed Western, delivered, 16,000 bushels, at 70c.; New-York unmerchantable at 60c., from track; and Yellow Southern at 69c.@70c....And for forward delivery business has been unusually active at, however, decidedly lower prices, closing heavily. Sales reported of 8,000 bushels New-York Steamer Mixed Western, deliverable in ten days, at 65c.; 40,000 bushels do., deliverable by May 3, at 64c.@66c., closing weak at 64c.; 8,000 bushels do., June delivery, and 8,000 bushels do., July delivery, at 62c.; 40,000 bushels New-York Mixed Western, May delivery, at 63c.@63⅛c., closing weak at 62⅞c.; and 5,000 bushels do., first half of May, at 63c. ₽ bushel....Rye, Peas, and Malt about as last quoted....Of Barley sales were reported of 9,500 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 05; and 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada, Oswego inspection, deliverable at Troy, on the opening of the canals, at $1 ₽ bushel....Oats have been quoted lower on free offerings, partly to arrive. Demand fair at the modified prices. Sales reported to-day of 33,500 bushels, including very poor to prime Mixed Western at 42c.@48c., chiefly good Mixed Toledo at 46½c.; poor to about prime White Western at 45c.@50c.; fair to choice White State, at 50c.@53c.; Black State at 48½c., on track; Mixed State at 47½c.@48½c. per bushel. And to arrive, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 43½c. ₽ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important change. Included in the sales of Feed were 10 tons Rye at $23 ₽ ton.... Seeds generally as last quoted....The week's exports Clearances hence for European ports included 17,311 bbls. Flour, 883,054 bushels Wheat, 49,575 bushels Corn, 28,147 bushels Rye, and 45,843 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been rather slow of sale at the recently reduced figures. The week's receipts have been 19,160 Hides and 263 bales do.; sales, 40,740 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 2,550 Dry Montevideo, 20¾ to 21 lb., at 18c.; 9,095 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21 lb., at 18c.; 925 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20¾ lb., at 15½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,400 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lb., on private terms; 5,365 Dry Matamoros, 24 lb., at 15c.@16c. gold, 60 days, selected; 2,200 Dry California, 22 lb., at 18c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 2,030 Dry Monterey, 22 lb., at 16c., currency, 60 days to 2 ₽ cent. discount; 2,040 Dry Mexican, 20 to 22 lb., at 16c. cash to 60 days; 3,250 Dry Bogota, 21 lb., at 14½c.@16½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,860 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lb., on private terms; 1,425 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 16c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,330 Dry Texas, 23 to 24 lb.; 1,220 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lb.; 2,650 wet-salted New-Orleans, Hides and Kips, 20 to 65 lb., and 1,400 City Slaughter, 70 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 600 City Slaughter at 8½c.... Stock in first hands here this morning, 150,500 Hides and 936 bales do., against 184,000 Hides and 764 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull, to-day; quotations as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet on the basis of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained ₽ 280 lb. ....Tar inactive at $2 10@$2 25 ₽ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½@$1 95 ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine depressed and lower, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 36½c. ₽ gallon. Sales, 190 bbls., including 50 bbls. at 37c., and 140 bbls. on private terms.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in rather more demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $41@$41 50, currency. City wholly nominal....Exports, this week, 17,211 bags.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive; quoted for early delivery at 8⅛c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order.... Refined in light demand, and quoted at the close for early delivery at 14c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19½c. ....Naphtha nominal....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 13½c.@13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted higher, on more favorable Western reports. Demand fair for early delivery, chiefly for shipment....Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, for shipment, at $22 60....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been moderately active, with May option quoted at the close at $22 45@$22 50; June, $22 65; July, $22 80; August, $22 90. ....Sales reported of 2,000 bbls. May option at $22 45@$22 50; 2,000 bbls. June at $22 50@$22 60; 500 bbls. July at $22 70....Of Prime Mess small lots of Western sold at $21 25....Of Extra Prime, small lots at $18 25@$18 50....Dressed Hogs quiet; City quoted at 10c.@10¼c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after and again quoted a shade lower....Sales reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c. and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at a trifle off yesterday's figures....Bacon inactive; City Long Clear at 12⅝c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; do. Short Clear at 12¾c.@12⅞c. Sales, 20 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12¼c....Western Steam Lard has been in more confident demand at advanced prices, though closing less buoyantly....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 600 tcs. prime at $13 62½@$13 65, closing at $13 67½@$13 70, with choice at $13 70@$13 75....And for Western delivery, 1,300 t.s., for the English market, on private terms....And for forward delivery, a fairly active movement has been reported at the improved figures....Western Steam, May option, quoted at the close at $13 62½@$13 65; June, $13 80 asked; July, at $13 92½@$13 95, and August at $14 02½@$14 05....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,750 tcs., May option, at $13 62½@$13 65; 5,000 tcs., June, at $13 77½@$13 85; 3,000 tcs., July, at $13 90@$13 97½, and 500 tcs., August, at $14 02½....City Steam and Kettle Lard dull, quoted at $13 62½; sales, 50 tcs. at this price....Refined Lard in request, and quoted for the Continent at $13 75@$13 87½; South America at $14 25, and for the West Indies at $13.... Sales, 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms.... Beef unchanged. Sales, 75 bbls....Beef Hams dull; Western, good to very choice, quoted at $24@$26.... Butter and Cheese quoted about as before, on moderate demand....Fresh Eggs in slack request within the range of 15½c.@18c....Tallow has been in moderate demand and quoted steady; sales of 80,000 lb. prime at 8⅞c.@9c., the latter for City....Stearine in light request; choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14½c.; choice City, in hhds., 14¾c.@15c....The week's exports to European ports have been 2,075 pks. Pork, 2,668 tcs. Beef, 4,697 bxs. Bacon, 2,156 pks. Lard, 15,200 pks. Cheese; also, 2,264 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—Deer quiet, but quoted steady on a moderately active inquiry; receipts, 42 bales; sales, 9,000 lb. Sisal, and 2,500 lb. Texas on private terms....Goat very quiet at drooping rates; receipts, 752 bales; sales, 125 bales Mexican on private terms.

SOAP—Has been more sought after in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8¼c., currency; Eureka, 7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in quite moderate demand, in the jobbing line, with Mace quoted down to 95c.@$1 05; No. 1 Nutmegs, 90c.@95c., as to size; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 37c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 13⅝c.@14c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@23c.; Pimento, 12½c.@13½c.; Ginger, 7¼c.@9½c., gold, ₽ lb. Invoice trade dull.

STARCH—Has been selling moderately, with Potato quoted at 4½c.@4¾c.; Western Corn quoted at 3⅞c.@4½c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand and firm, with fair to good quoted at 7 9-16c.@7 13-16c. ₽ lb. Sales to-day, 785 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; and 530 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c. And, last evening, 670 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Refined, as last quoted.

SUMAC—A limited movement has been noted, with Sicily quoted firm, at from $72 50@$130 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $90@$100 ₽ ton.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 11½; and 50 bbls. at $1 12, closing at $1 12, showing more firmness.

FREIGHTS.—Grain room on berth and charter continued in good demand, and rates favored shipowners. Tonnage suited to the grain trade was offered with less inquiry, for prompt use, as well as to arrive. Business otherwise on a moderate scale, with rates quoted about as before....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 450 pks. Provisions at 20s.; 150 bbls. Sugar on private terms, quoted at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 130 pks. Tallow on private terms; 2,300 bags Oat-meal, 1,000 bales Domestics, 200 pks. Agricultural Machinery, and 40,000 Staves (reported as of recent shipment) at current rates; and small lots of Tobacco at 25s. And by steam, from the West, of through freight, 1,800 pks. Lard and Bacon at former rates. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 600 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₽ lb.; 10,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 500 puncheons Molasses at 27s. 6d.; 220 hhds. Tallow, part at 30s.; 1,000 tons Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25s., and 30 tons Leather at 60s. ₽ ton. Also, an American bark, 580 tons, (now here,) with Deals from Portland, reported at 70s. And two ships, with Deals and Timber from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 71s. 3d.@72s. 6d. and 30s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 03, spot; $1 03¾, May; $1 04@$1 04½, June; No. 3 do., 92½c.; Rejected do., 82c. Corn active and lower; 47⅝c., bid, May; 47c., June. Oats in fair demand at 31½c., spot; 32⅝c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley quiet and weak. Pork strong and higher at $21 87½@$22, spot; $21 85@$21 87½, May; $22 12½, June. Lard moderately active and higher at $13 25@$13 27½, spot and May; $13 40@$13 42½, June. Bulk-meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12½c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 07. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Rye, 4,100 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 128,000 bushels; Corn, 10,500 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; entirely nominal. Corn scarce; sales of 6 cars new, on track, at 60c. Oats—Retailing trade only. Rye neglected. Barley dull; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1, on track. Seeds firm at $9 50@$10 for medium Clover; $10 25@$11 for large do.; $2 60@$2 85 for Timothy. Malt quiet. Pork dull at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 10; no sales.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 40@$1 42, cash; $1 41¾@$1 42, April; $1 40@$1 41, May; No. 3 do., $1 29½@$1 30. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 46½c.@47c., cash; 46⅝c., April; 46¼c.@48½c., May. Oats unsettled; No. 2 quoted at 34½c.@35c. Rye dull; lower to sell; 65c. bid for regular; 66½c. bid for strictly fresh. Barley dull, unchanged. Whisky quiet, unchanged at $1 08. Pork dull, unchanged. Lard dull; 13c. asked. Bulk-meats inactive. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. and 12¾c.@12⅞c. Live Hogs nominally unchanged; nothing doing. Cattle nominally unchanged; nothing doing. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Hogs, 285 head; Cattle, 104 head.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 14; Hard do., $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 05½; May, $1 06½; June, $1 07; No. 3 do., 95c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2, 51c. Oats steady for cash; easier for May; No. 2, fresh, May, 33½c.@33¾c. Rye nominally steadier; No. 1, 72c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 90c.; No. 3 do., 51c.@51½c. Provisions quiet and weak. Freights quiet, nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Corn-meal dull at $2 40@$2 45. Corn firmer; light supply; sales at 62c.@65c. Pork dull; jobbing at $23 50@$24. Lard in fair supply; Tierce, refined, 13¾c.@14c.; Keg, 14½c.@15c.; Bucket, 15c. Hams—Large size in good supply; small very dull; choice Sugar-cured in request; large quoted at 13½c.; medium, 13¾c.@14c.; small, 14½c. Whisky—Rectified in light supply; only a jobbing demand; Louisiana, $1 11; Western, $1 11@$1 12. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; sterling, bank, $5 51½@$5 52. Gold, 113⅜.

OSWEGO, April 22.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn steady; old Mixed Western, 66c.@67c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 90c. Corn-meal, $26 for Bolted; $25 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20@$21 ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 30c.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Cattle dull and lower; receipts, 1,000 head; stockers and feeders, $3 50@$4 25; light to good Steers, $4 20@$4 90; shipments, 4,300 head. Live Hogs generally steady, but lower grades declined; receipts, 4,000 head; rough lots, $7@$7 50; common to extra, $7 60@$8 37½; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep quiet; receipts, 600 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 445 bales; gross, 924 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,568 bales; to France, 9,683 bales; to the Continent, 2,230 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 194,795 bales.

MOBILE, April 22.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; net receipts, 250 bales; exports coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 33,251 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32c. Resin firm at $1 55@$1 60, for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 40.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1—Anthony, &c., vs. Bearup.
5—Tuthill, &c., vs. McGovern.
10—Ford vs. Joyce.
23—Gilman vs. Gilman.
27—Bright vs. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
32—Gilman vs. Gilman.
34—Spring vs. Spaulding.
35—Same vs. Same.
52—G. & B. M'f'g Co. vs. Abbott.
56—Home Ins. Co. vs. Jones.
57—Same vs. Same.
64—Hazard, &c., vs. Peterson, &c.
65—Offerman vs. Peterson, &c.
82—Continental Bank vs. Black.
86—Wilkie vs. Voorhees.
97—Palmer vs. The Humphreys S. H. M. Co.
105—The Mayor, &c., vs. Cornell.
106—Matter of Law.
113—Phil. and R. Coal and Iron Co. vs. Butler.
114—Same vs. Same.
119—Gulliver vs. Innes.
124—Matter of McCahill.
125—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tradesman's Bank.
129—Nostrand vs. Ripley.
133—Phil. and R. C. and I. Co. vs. Butler.
143—Griswold vs. Hubbell.
144—Haven vs. Hubbell.
227—Van Akin vs. Van Akin.

Nos.
228—Johnston vs. Brown.
282—Matter of Industrial Exhibition Co.
289—Griswold vs. Hubbell.
291—Haven vs. Hubbell.
319—Continental Bank vs. Black, &c.
357—De Embil vs. Ramirez.
358—German-Am. Bank vs. Vilmar, &c.
363—Rhodes, &c., vs. Hirsch.
364—Blake vs. Hirsch.
366—Bennett vs. Wilson.
367—Watrous vs. Ferabacher.
368—Webb vs. Howland.
369—Matter of Hatch.
375—Howell vs. The G. T. Sugar Refining Co.
376—Core vs. Ford.
377—Nicholson vs. Boss.
386—Hagerty vs. Malcolm.
387—Parks vs. Stout, &c.
388—Phil. and R. C. and I. Co. vs. Austin.
389—Hubbell vs. Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
392—Waterman vs. Peck.
393—Bage vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.
394—Matter of Butler.
395—Mears, &c., vs. Freed, &c.
396—Corrigan vs. Shaw.
397—Buckmaster vs. Meyer, &c.
398—Bryan, &c., vs. Paoli Belt Co.
399—Hubbell vs. Union Mutual Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Law and fact.
98—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
230—Lester vs. Rosen et al.
338—Kever vs. Schiffer et al.
340—Baron vs. Marks et al.
355—Martin vs. Funk et al.
357—Collins vs. Rowe et al.
359—Tallman vs. Tallman et al.
362—Bates vs. Pelton et al.
367—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. O'Shea et al.
369—Halstead vs. Seaman.
371—Blackwell et al. vs. Gray.
372—Blackwell et al. vs. Indig.
373—Blackwell et al. vs. Huskamp.
375—James vs. Cowing et al.
376—Herriot, &c., vs. Herriot.
386—Groat et al. vs. Cooper.

Nos.
404—Taylor vs. Phillips et al.
406—Feldman vs. We'p et al.
408—Rawlinson vs. Cody et al.
410—Murray vs. Armstrong et al.
411—Same vs. Same.
415—Delafield vs. Smith et al.
417—Coudert et al. vs. Rowe et al.
418—Denby vs. McKenzie et al.
419—Ford vs. Conner et al.
420—Mittnacht vs. Stauf et al.
421—Ellis vs. Andrews.
32—Taylor vs. Thomas.
214—Joly, by Guard'n vs. Lacombe.
110—Houghton et al. vs. Lanouette et al.
198—Ward vs. Krumm et al.
324—Clark vs. Waters.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1279—Coit vs. The N. C. Ore Dres. Co.
2847—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1451—The N. Y. Eye and Ear Inf. vs. Swain.
1455—Hefferan vs. Reed, Jr.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Story et al.
1353—Luders vs. Rasmus et al.
1403—Maltby et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
847—The Sixth National Bank vs. the Chic. & Alton Railroad Co.
1487—Johnson, Administrator, vs. Erie Railway Co.
1495—Mack vs. Gaines.
1391—Wilkinson, Trustee, vs. Prentice et al.
1475—Chatham Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Hendrickson.

Nos.
1425—Levy, an Infant, vs. Levy.
1449—Ebbinghausen et al. vs. Keating.
1399—Diggles vs. Fairsworth et al.
1425½—Not vs. Carroll.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.
1387—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. vs. Neff.
1429—Gillian vs. Hunt.
1445—McGinnis vs. Baker.
1453—Bailey, Trustee, vs. Dart.
1477—Same vs. Same.
1479½—Bogardus versus Karst.
1359—Ludlow vs. The N. Y., B. & M. Railroad Co.
1467—O'Neill vs. The Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.
1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2489—Snebley vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2537—Ferringer vs. Wengenroth.
933—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.
621—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1721—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.
1185½—Bolz vs. N. Y. C. & & H. R. R. R. Co.
15—Dickerson vs. Wason et al.
625—Strasburger versus Belding et al., Ex'rs.

Nos.
1127—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
111—Heyman et al. vs. The Amer. Pat. Sp. Co.
1809—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
1497—Newburger vs. Menquin.
1499½—Siddons vs. The Southern R. Ass.
1501—Frost vs. Novett.
1503—Elbert vs. Robinson.
849—Saportas vs. The Mayor, &c.
575½—Dority vs. Rapp.
323—The N. Y. Gold Ex. Bank vs. Mandelick.
1291—Meyer vs. White et al.
807½—Strong, Rec'r, &c., vs. Taintor.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No. 29—Hawes vs. Maxim Gas Machine Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1098—Allen vs. James.
1616—O'Donnell vs. Hanning.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.
1539—Andrews vs. Wheeler.
1540—Obernath vs. Cochran.
2071—Ford vs. The Mayor.
1693—Pfiffer vs. The Mayor.
2122—Kalehar, adm'r, vs. Bleeker St. & Fult. Ferry Railroad Co.
1784—McShane vs. Leask.
1528—Campbell vs. Farley.
1755—Capron vs. Fallet.
1613—Staples vs. Strauss.
2328—Meyershoff versus Fiske.
2074—Baker vs. Rodman.
2078—Ballantine vs. Wilson.
1522½—Taylor vs. Philip.
1131—McKinney vs. McClosky.

Nos.
1267—Springer vs. Saroni.
1038—Wyman vs. Brennan.
2114—Garrison vs. Mayor, &c.
1811—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.
1751½—Wood versus The Mayor, &c.
956½—Krymborg versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
1004½—Corcheron vs. N. S. Stat. I. Ferry Co.
1589—Howell vs. Smith.
706—Hunt vs. Roberts.
2079—Wuest vs. Seiler.
2447—Chapman vs. Douglas.
1697—Ball vs. Leavitt.
1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone.
51—Ely vs. Stilwell.
1550—Benson vs. Brennan.
1718—Murray vs. Cassin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1454—Burns vs. Lutze et al.
219—Schwartz et al. vs. O'Brien.
1676—Hellman vs. Raphael.
997—Crowell vs. Jackson.
1802—Gamble vs. Coddington.
1804—Keating et al. vs. McDonough.
1478—Chase vs. Morey et al.
1810—Donelly vs. The Mayor.
1812—Gelbaur vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1813—Van Orden vs. Burr.
1825—Brill vs. The Mayor.
1827—Barker vs. Zabriskie.
2059—De Groot vs. Crow. Set down.
1853—Brown vs. Patterson.

Nos.
1857—Slote vs. Redfield.
1863—Lober vs. Dryfoos.
2407—Strong vs. Sproul.
1856—Cornell vs. Evans.
1913—Eisner vs. Strauss.
1924—Worster vs. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry Co.
1927—Van Wyck vs. Ulman.
1929—Ward vs. Satterlee.
1930—Same vs. Same.
1938—Cassidy vs. McClosky.
1944—Andrea vs. Bender.
1945—Rockwood vs. Bouton.
1949—Anthony et al. vs. Bouton.
1950—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Lee.
2451—Bleecker vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by F. J. Daly, J.

Nos.
1908—Avery vs. McWilliams.
1906—Harrison vs. Boyle.
1654—Cosse vs. Bogart.
1405—Reynolds vs. Erie Railway Co.
1846—Grovesteen vs. Richardson.
1899—Tone, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1900—Vogel vs. Adler.
1902—Corcoran vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1904—Bernheimer versus Putzel.
1658—Chemical Nat. Bank vs. Kolmer.
1822—Keating vs. Gapen.
2094—Wice, by guard'n, vs. The Com. Fire Ins. Co.
1938—Fruzza vs. Squadville.
2044—Solomon vs. Reed.
1992—Schlag vs. Schlag.
1995—McKee vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1996—McKee vs. The Mayor.
2005—Hegle vs. Dinsmore.
1696—Schweitzer, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Nat. Life Ins. Co.
2445—Oakley vs. The Mayor.
1767—Randell vs. Markham.
1780—Skillman vs. Gavey et al.
2041—Rosemberg vs. Sommerich.
2046—Kalman vs. Conner.
2047—Osborne vs. Sim.
2081—Kupfer vs. Beringer.
2083—Moore vs. Larkin et al.
2085—Waterbury vs. Tobey et al.
2045—Camp, by guardian, vs. Lowenthal.
2096—Thomby vs. Fisher.
1994—Weil vs. Doellner.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker and McAdam, JJ.

Non-enumerated.
Secor vs. Fagan.
Conover et al. vs. Dumahaut et al.
Delamater et al. vs. Breadnax.
The Chatham National B'k vs. Kilpatrick.
Price vs. Busch.
Strakosch vs. Harrison et al.
Hermanrie vs. Daily.
Rustenholtz vs. Rauch.
Thurber et al. vs. Devlin et al.
Ellis vs. Flux.
Simon vs. Michael et al.
Durian vs. The Central Verein of the Herrmans Soehne.
McArdle vs. Lyons et al.

Fisher vs. Graham.
Nos. Enumerated.
1—Van Ingen vs. Lock.
2—Dreyer vs. Stark et al.
3—Storey vs. Salomon.
4—Griffins vs. Salomon.
5—Ogden vs. Haines.
6—Wight vs. Robertson.
7—Kieman vs. Mapes.
8—West vs. Lynch.
9—Fulling vs. Jost.
10—Holmes vs. Eickhoff.
11—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.
12—Alling vs. Van Leenep et al.
13—Durian vs. The Central Verein of the Herrmans Soehne.
14—McKenna et al. vs. Barker et al.
15—Hayman vs. Lesser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

The People vs. Henry Cole, forgery. Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
9—Connor, Jr., vs. The New-Jersey and N. Y. R. R. Co. et al.
Issues of Fact.
24—Arnold et al. vs. Angell.

Nos.
10—Shethen et al. vs. Jacobs.
28—Hunter vs. Howard, Jr., et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
2080—Gilroy versus The Mayor, &c.
828—Ryerson vs. Judson.
1045—Sadlier, survivor, vs. N.Y. & Y. Fire Ins. Co.
1046—Sadlier, survivor, vs. Safeguard Fire Ins. Co.
1047—Sadlier, survivor, vs. Commercial Fire Ins. Co.
2048—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.

Nos.
1052—Barras, Administrator, vs. Bidwell.
1053—Stevens vs. The Citizens' Nat. Bank.
2101—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1653—Herman vs. Conner, Sheriff.
899—Black vs. White.
885—Banks vs. Borbe.
1061—Riddle, Receiver, vs. Crawford.
987—Ibbottson vs. King et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1847—Smith vs. Frost.
674—Coady vs. Erie Railway Company.
297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
889—Fairbanks vs. Gano, et al., Ex'rs.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
712—Harrington et al. vs. Sheville et al.
650—Townsend versus Martin.
950—Macdonald vs. U. S. Security Co.
1037—Lawrence vs. Merrifield et al.

Nos.
954—Thomas vs. Loaner's Bank of New-York.
973—Bunce, by guardian, vs. Sherrard, Jr., President.
897—Schwarzwaelder vs. Constantine.
919—Van Dorn vs. The C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
1034—McCaffery et al. vs. Hanson et al.
2036—The People of State N. Y. vs. Starkweather.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, April 22, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. L. Cole, Esq., Referee, George H. Scott sold a five-story brown-stone-front French flat house, with plot 75 by 92 by 87 by 8.6 by 81.9, located on East Eighteenth street, north side, 210 feet east of Broadway, for $100,000, to J. S. Craig. Under a similar court decree, Andrew Van Voorhees, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold a lot 25 by 100 on College avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Main street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, for $750, to Edward Murphy, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following legal auctions announced were adjourned: Sale by A. H. Nicolay of a house and lot on East Thirty-sixth street, east of Second avenue, to to-day (Monday); sale by B. Smyth of a lot and a plot on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, east of Fifth avenue, to the 26th inst.; sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house and lot No. 55 Wooster street to the 26th inst., and sale by James M. Miller of a lot between Second and Third avenues, Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to May 6. No other business was transacted.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, April 22, reached the sum of $666,333, as against $567,215, the figures for the previous week.

The announcements for the present week, as will be seen by a reference to the subjoined list, are numerous, and it is but seldom that such a choice lot of property is offered at auction. Investors will find it to their interest to attend the sales.

For the present week, at the Exchange unless otherwise noted, public sales are announced to take place as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) April 24.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the following City lots: Fourth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth street, one plot, 100.11 by 230; Lexington avenue, north-west corner of One Hundrd and Sixth street, one plot, 100.11 by 175; Fourth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Seventh street, one plot, 100.11 by 230, and Lexington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Seventh street, 100.11 by 75.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keily, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, north side, 250 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and a plot of eight lots, together in size 100 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.4 by 133.5, No. 18 Roosevelt street, east side, between Chatham and Madison streets, and two houses and lots, each 17.4 by 138, on Roosevelt street, east side, probably adjoining above.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 125, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth street.

By M. A. J. Lynch & Son, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 20 by 55, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 7 East Forty-sixth street.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 136 West Forty-seventh street, south side, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-eighth street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 250 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.4 by 98.9, on East Thirty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21.6 by 30 by 35 by 8, No. 535 Broome street, south side, 75 feet west of Sullivan street, with right of alley way.

By ——, auctioneer, at the Exchange building, Washington avenue, corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 28.5 by 137, on Washington avenue, east side, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 49 on map of village of Morrisania, made Aug. 10, 1848.

Tuesday, April 25.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the following extensive list of property, principally unimproved: One building, with plot 72 by 100, Nos. 63, 65, and 67 Crosby street, east side, 42 feet south of Spring street; four lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue; one triangular plot 32.9 by 45.1 by 55.9 on West One Hundred and Forty-first street, north side, 175 feet east of Sixth avenue; one lot 26.6 by 88.1 by 73 by 55.7 on West One Hundred and Forty-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Sixth avenue; one plot 16.8 by 99.11 by 135.10 by 155.6 on West One Hundred and Fortieth street, 75 feet east of Sixth avenue; one triangular plot 88.2 by 103.4 by 162.10 on Sixth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street; one triangular plot 199.11 by 357.2 by —, on, Fifth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street; one plot 199.10 by 309.3 by 248.7 by 454.7, on Fifth avenue, west side, being the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets; one plot, 199.10 by 147.11 by 244.7 by 271.10, on Fifth avenue, west side, being the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, and one irregular plot, 320.10 by 246.8 by 50.7 by 29.9, (One Hundred and Forty-first street,) by 99.11 by 168.9 by 81.8 by 41, on West One Hundred and Fortieth street, north side, extending to One Hundred and Forty-first street, 91.8 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, one-fifth interest in the following parcels of land: One irregular plot, 118 by 227.6 by 43.8 by 50 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-second street, south side, 225 feet east of Sixth avenue as widened; one triangular plot, 158.5 by 90.5 by 183, on West One Hundred and Fortieth street, south-west corner of Fifth avenue; one plot, 50 by 166.1 by — by 198.9, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, north side, 400 feet east of Sixth avenue; one plot, 220.10 by 99.11 by 150 by 99.11 by 300.5 by —, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fortieth street, north-east corner of Sixth avenue, and one triangular plot, 285.6 by 242.10 by 147.4, on West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, north side, 147.4 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale to close estate of Sebastian Mick, deceased, of the four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 337 West Thirty-eighth street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, William H. Newschaffer, Esq., Referee, the premises No. 544 West Twenty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Eleventh avenue, embracing one lot 25 by 98.9, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story and basement frame house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of the following unimproved property: One plot, 102.2 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-seventh street; twelve lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-eighth street, north-west corner of Eleventh avenue, and eight lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.6, on Exeter street, east side, 85.2 feet north of Park street. Also similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, north side, 150 feet west of First avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 137.6 by 200, on High Bridge avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 441 East Fifty-seventh street, north side, 220 feet west of Avenue A. Also, Executor's sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, 26 by 92, No. 65 East Ninth street, north side, 125 feet west of Broadway; lease dated May 1, 1871, term twenty-one years; ground rent, $1,000 per annum.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Townsend, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 66 by 98.9, with improvements, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 225 feet west of second avenue. Also, similar sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 62.10, on East Eighty-seventh street, south side, 293.3 feet east of Avenue A.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of one three-story frame house, with plot 50 by 75 by — by 71.1, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue; also the following property located at Whitestone, Long Island: One two-story and attic frame house, with plot 50 by 100, on Fourteenth avenue, corner of Ninth street; three lots, each 25 by 100, on Ninth street, in rear of above; four full lots on Eighth street, corner of Fourteenth avenue; eight full lots on Ninth street, corner of Fourteenth avenue, and four full lots on Tenth street, near Fourteenth avenue.

Wednesday, April 26.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George B. Abbott, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot 65 by 100.5, Nos. 210, 212 and 214 East Fifty sixth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 18.4 by 72, No. 55 Broome street, south-west corner of Wooster street.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 40.1 by 100.11 by 74.8 by 106.9, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 245 feet east of Fifth avenue, adjoining above.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, north side, one 100 and the other 180 feet west of First avenue.

By C. S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23.10 by 100, No. 180 Henry street, south side, between Jefferson and Clinton streets.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.1 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on Fourth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Fifth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 173.3 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, bounded by Helen street, Morrisania avenue, Ella and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of a valuable farm, containing 160 acres of land, located at New-Hamburg, on the Hudson River. On the property is a large house, 82 by 30, with extensive barns, sheds, and other out-buildings. For use as a dairy farm the place is in complete order.

Thursday, April 27.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the following City real estate, mainly improved: One house, with lot 21.6 by 75, on Washington street, south-west corner of North Moore street; four houses, with lots each 25 by 87.6, on North Moore street, south side, 75 feet west of Washington street; four houses, with plot 77 by 100 by 86 by 20 by 9 by 80, Nos. 63, 65, 67, and 69 Sullivan street, east side, 84 feet north of Broome street; three houses, with plot 60.3 by 87.8, Nos. 143, 145, and 147 Bank street, north side, 82.10 feet west of Washington street; one house, with lot 24 by 100, No. 77 Morton street, north side; three houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Jones street, south side, 104.6 feet west of Fourth street; six houses, with plot 100 by 100, Nos. 43 to 53 Clinton street, west side, 100 feet south of Stanton street; one house, with lot 20 by 100.4, No. 440 East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 141.5 feet west of Avenue A; five houses, with plot 138.4 by 98.9, on West Thirty-third street, north-east corner of Eleventh avenue; one plot, 98.9 feet front, extending to the Hudson River, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-third street; two lots, each 25 by 100, on West Thirty-third street, south side, 238 feet east of Tenth avenue; four lots, each 25 by 100, on West Thirty-third street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue; two lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue; two lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue; one lot, 25 by 98.9, in West Thirty-seventh street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue, and one plot, 49.5 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-seventh street. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by one-half the block on Henry street, 143.3 feet south of Scammel street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustees' sale of the valuable four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 52 by 65, with plot 100 feet deep No. 72 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, known as the Lenox House. Also, public auction sale of the desirable three-story attic and basement brown-stone-front house, 24.10 by 55, (extension 18 by 35,) with lot 100 feet deep, No. 59 Fifth avenue, east side, about 25 feet south of Thirteenth street. Also, Executor's sale to close estate of John Perkins, deceased, of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40, with lot 37.6 by 100.5, No. 50 West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 310 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, one lot 25 by 100.5, adjoining on the side, and 3 lots, each 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 345 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100 by 150 on Washington avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Fletcher street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of thirty-seven choice building lots, located as follows: Eight lots, together in size 200.10 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, being the block front between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; two lots, each 25 by 145.4, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 225 feet west of Avenue A; one lot, 25 by 105.5, on East Seventy-first street, south side, adjoining above; four lots, each 25.1 by 98, on Avenue A, south-east corner of Seventy-first street; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 123 feet west of Avenue A; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 325 feet west of First avenue; two lots, each 25.1 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 25.1 feet south of Seventy-first street; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 185 feet east of Third avenue; four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-second street, south side, 335 feet east of Third avenue; five lots, each 25.6 by 100, on Second avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-second street, and three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick building, with lot 24 by about 70, (rear irregular,) on Canal street, south side, 126.6 feet east of Hudson street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of two large frame houses, with plot 49 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Lyne, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 112 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Fifty-third street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, No. 211 West Thirteenth street, north side, between Seventh and Greenwich avenues.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 17.6 by 100.8, on East Eighty-eighth street, south side, 117 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Thomas Barowski, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 200 by 200, on Lexington street, south side, between Vinton and Concord avenues, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 64 by 25 by 64.6, on Tenth avenue, west side, extending through to Broadway, 75 feet north of One Hundredth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 17.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 92.9 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Williamsburg, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of the four houses, with plot 83.7 by 100, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 North Seventh street, north side, between Second and Third streets.

Friday, April 28.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, administrator's sale of the following property: Premises Nos. 76, 76½, and 78 King street, south side, between Varick and Hudson streets; two three-story brick tenement-houses, with lease of lots, Nos. 49 and 51 Watt street, north side, between Varick and Hudson streets, and the building, with lease of lot, No. 137 Third avenue, east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 24 by 93.3, No. 112 Monroe street, south side, between Rutgers and Pelham streets, and the house, with lot 21.9 by 92.8, No. 114 Monroe street, adjoining above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 114 by 31.5 by 94.7, with improvements, on Third avenue, west side, 101.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the following lots: One plot, 509.8 by 135 by 516.8 by 67.9, on the Boulevard, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, eight lots, together in size 200.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, being the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, and four lots, forming plot 100.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a tract of land containing 1 77-1000 acres, on Central avenue, east side, adjoining lands of Charles Berrian, and lately owned by William Archer, deceased, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, north side, 105 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, J. N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East Ninety-second street, north side, 325.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9 by 21.6 by 98.9, No. 320 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 325 feet west of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 99.11, No. 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 165 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land, containing 2 609-1000 acres, on Washington Heights, known as lot No. 26 on map of the Samuel Thompson property, made Dec. 21, 1849, adjoining lands of Elisha Brooks; also plat with water rights adjoining.

Saturday, April 29.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19x75, No. 617 Third avenue, south-east corner of Fortieth street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with lot 25x63, on Rivington street, south-west corner of Willett street; two houses, with lots each 18.6x50, on Willett street, west side, 63 feet south of Rivington street, and one house, with lot 25x100, on Willett street, west side, 150 feet south of Rivington street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of plot 100 by 100 by 75 by 50 by 25 by 50, with buildings, on Eldridge street, west side, 75 feet south of Houston street, and two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Forsyth street, east side, one 100 and the other 150 feet south of Houston street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of four lots, forming plot 100.5 by 105, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Seventieth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-sixth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot 25.2 by 110 by 98.9 by 10 by 20.9 by 10 by 70 by 24.4 by 100, with improvements, on Madison avenue, north-east corner of Thirtieth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 88, on First avenue, east side, 102.2 feet north of Seventy-fifth street.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, at Westfield, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Jelliffe, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 150.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

NEW-YORK.

By George H. Scott.

1 5-story brown-stone-front French-flat house and plot, East 18th st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Broadway, plot 75x92x87x8.6x81.9	$100,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot College av., w. s. 50 ft. s. of Main st., Mott Haven, (23d Ward,) 25x100	$750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 21.

5th av., s. e. corner 26th st., 26.7½x75; William West to Emma L. Shaw	5,000
14th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Franz Koehler and wife to Charles F. Koehler	9,000
Delmonico place, e. s., 275 ft. n. of Cliff st., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Sophia E. Quin to Julius Hotchkiss	nom.
Lincoln av. and 135th st., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Thomas Ray and wife to Patrick Kavanagh	4,000
62d st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x63.3; Samuel C. Wall and others to Silas Mason	nom.
138th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x99.11; same to same	nom.
128th st., s. s., 273.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x99.11; Lydia A. Conklin and husband to Sarah L. Payne	nom.
5th av., e. s., 62.6½ ft. n. of 47th st., 19x100; Charles Duggin and wife to Frederick Roosevelt	60,000
12th st., n. e. corner Hudson, 16.6x80.6; Annie T. Bennett to Singer Manufacturing Company	5,000
47th st., n. s., 318.9 ft. e. of 10th av., 18.9x100.5; John G. Ash and wife to Allen H. Adams	nom.
27th st., n. s., same property; William J. Clark to John G. Ash	nom.
2d av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 62d st., 25x100; Charles L. Cornish to John H. Watson	nom.
3d av., s. w. corner 98th st., 100x100.11; same to same	nom.
8th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 123d st., 50.6x100; same to same	nom.
Monroe st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Rutgers, 26.1x100; Eliza S. Renwick to George Vassar	10,000
42d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.5; Michael Donahue and wife and others to J. Leaycraft	27,000
58th st., n. s., 70.5½ ft. e. of 1st av., 18x100.4; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Maria Gleissner	12,000
Lexington av., n. e. corner 56th st., 20.5x72; Charles Schaffner and wife to Marianna Goetz	25,500
2d st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av. 20x103.3; Joseph F. Sauxay to John Coney	17,500
58th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5; Jacob F. Wykoff to John M. Clawson	11,600
West st., 122.3 ft. n. of Barclay st., 19.9x84.5; Gratz Nathan, (Referee,) to Charles C. Brantford. (Dated 1871.)	15,200
Market st., e. s., 22.3 ft. s. of Henry st., 44.6x86.6; William Sinclair, (Referee,) to Second National Building Mutual Loan Association	16,664
Madison av., s. e. corner 130th st., 199.10 ft. to 129th st., x10; Thomas H. Landon, (Referee,) to George Chesterman, (Executor.)	4,200
12th st., n. s., 183 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Jefferson M. Levy, (Referee,) to John Fishermann	5,500
85th st., n. s., 84.2 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x100.5; William Bartlett, (Referee,) to August L. Nosser	12,500
2d av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 20.1x59.10 x irregular; Edward S. Dakin, (Referee,) to Lehmann Levy	5,700

LEASES RECORDED.

21st st., n. s., w. of 10th av., five years; John C. Winch to Ferroplastic Manufacturing Company	$480
3d av., n. e. corner 57th st., seven years; John Davidson to Grand Central Bank	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE LOW—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 5th av., near 31st st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 32 West 46th st., four-story stone; in good order; easy terms at market price, or will be let. Apply to W. H. GUNTHER, Jr., No. 184 5th av., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—NO. 44 Wooster st.; suitable for work-shops, stable, &c.; has twenty stalls, gas, and water, and in good order. Address A. BLEAKLEY, 11th av. and 101st st.

A—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE ON EASY terms, below cost. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, just above the City of Yonkers, probably one of the most elegant and substantial residences in the State, with about fifty acres of land laid out in park and garden; house is luxuriously furnished, and, altogether, a most desirable residence for a family of wealth; grounds are high and perfectly healthy. Photographs of the building can be seen at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT DANBURY, CONN.—A fine house in a commanding and healthy location, supplied with water and gas, a first-class barn, three acres of ground, with choicest fruit trees, vines, &c., all in the highest state of cultivation; fifteen minutes from depot.
CHAS. H. MERRITT, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT BAKERVILLE, CONN., OWNER resident abroad, at an enormous sacrifice, to a ready purchaser, farm, about 250 acres, brick mansion, farm-house, orchards, outhouses, &c., with saw, shingle and cider mill of large water-power; extraordinary advantages generally; easy terms; no exchange. Apply to W. GORSUCH, between 11 and 1, No. 110 Wall st., third floor, front.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, fronting on the Hudson River, opposite the Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion, dock, magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH & SON,

No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.

Will sell at auction on

MONDAY, 24th April,

at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, the handsome four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 7 East 46th st., 20x55x100, very eligibly situated, close to the Windsor Hotel.

Will be sold on easy terms, with possession.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON AND 2D AVS., AVENUE A, 71ST AND 72D STS., VIZ:

MADISON AVENUE.—Eight full-sized lots, east side Madison av., between 55th and 56th sts.; ready for improvement.

SECOND AVENUE.—Five lots north-east corner of 72d st.

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.—Seven lots, between 2d and 3d avs.

AVENUE A.—Four lots south-east corner of 71st st.

SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.—Eleven lots, between 1st and 3d avs.

SECOND AVENUE.—Two lots, east side, near 71st st.

To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 27,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq., Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

TARRYTOWN—80 70-100 acres of land situate about one mile back from the river on the County House road, and known as Union Heights.

Property commands fine river views. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL ON TUESDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Valuable three-story house, 25x36, on 83d st., near 10th av., New-York.
Also improved and unimproved Whitestone property in good neighborhood, &c.,
And Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, lots on Myrtle av., And Magnolia st.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange and Plainfield, for which we have daily applications. Storage for furniture, mirrors, pianos, &c.; first-class warehouses.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT PLACE AT MILLBURN, N. J., to rent; house fully furnished, and has all modern improvements and conveniences; thirty-two acres of land, stable, &c.; will be rented for the season or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTH AV. AND 57TH ST.—ELEGANT FOUR-story marble residence to let low; in fine order throughout; a rare chance. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

CENTRAL FURNISHED HOUSES AT REDUCED RATES.
East 16th st., just out of 5th av.; large and elegant.
West 22d st., near 5th av.; twenty-nine rooms.
West 36th st., near 5th av.; first-class.
East 19th st., near 5th av.; four story, high stoop, brown stone.
West 31st st., near 5th av.; elegant.
West 44th st., near 5th av.; elegant.
East 84th st., near 5th av.; with stable, &c.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN NEW-YORK.—123D st., between 6th and 7th avs., five new elegant four-story brown-stone-front houses; every improvement; gas fixtures of the latest patterns; will be rented to desirable parties at $800 per year, and two years lease if desired; only five minutes' walk from depot, and ten minutes from 42d st. Can be seen at all hours of the day.
Particulars at office,
PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av., New-York.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT ASBURY, ON the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two and a half hours from New-York, a furnished house containing twelve rooms; ten minutes' walk from station; ample grounds, delightfully situated, commanding fine views of a most beautiful valley; the region is mountainous and healthful; no mosquitoes. Apply to S. A. BRISTOL, No. 42 Greene st., up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., a handsome house, fourteen rooms, gas and water, barns, &c., near depot, with fine lawns and large garden; rent $400; also good house, eight rooms, large lot, gas and water, stables, &c., rent $300, in centre of village; also machine shop, with water and steam power, machinery complete; rent cheap.
S. E. OLMSTEAD.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the former residence of Mr. J. S. Kendall, corner of Tremont av. and Scotland st.; the house is large, and has all the modern improvements; large stable, fine lawn, good garden, four acres of land; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to H. A. PAGE, No. 66 Leonard st., New-York.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, N. J., THE TWO THREE-story brick houses Nos. 259 and 261 Garden st., a few minutes' walk from the ferry; a desirable situation; gas, water, and modern improvements; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of P. ANDERSON, No. 123 Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at No. 263 Garden st., Hoboken.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, FULLY FURNISHED.—Gentleman's residence, containing gas, bath, laundry, &c.; nine acres of land, carriage, ice, and green houses; within 900 feet of depot; rent low to desirable tenant; also, house and stable adjoining; unfurnished.
H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family, a large brick mansion; gas, water, stable, &c.; five acres in lawn; garden made; abundance of fruit; extensive views; convenient to churches, schools, shops, depot, &c.; suitable for Summer and Winter. Photographs at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 125 Waverley place; has all improvements; Call from 12 to 5 P. M. Also, the entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery. Keys at McMANUS'S, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

BETWEEN RIVERDALE AND YONKERS, on the banks of the Hudson, one of the most desirable residences, handsomely furnished, with ten acres, will be leased for two or three years at low rent to good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Lexington av., between 62d and 63d sts.; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; built for the owner; 20x50x85; will be sold, or rented to a careful, small, private family for $200 per month. Apply to Mr. STERLING, No. 4 Great Jones st.

TO RENT—FROM ABOUT MAY 15, FOR FOUR months, a first-class fully-furnished four-story high-stoop full-sized house, near 5th av., in one of the most desirable and convenient streets; will only rent to a strictly private family. Address A. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—ONE house on Clarmont terrace; also two small houses, with furnaces and water conveniences, all within three minutes of railroad depot; for health, location, and accessibility to New-York unsurpassed. Apply to T. WARRIN, Newtown, Long Island.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near Maspeth, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of horse and steam cars, two-story house, twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, one acre of land, with large and small fruit; rent reasonable. Apply to C. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Mount Olivet Cemetery.

EASTMINSTER APARTMENT HOUSE—Nos. 228 and 230 East 50th st.—Seven rooms (all light,) private hall to each room; servants' stairs; trunk room, janitor; steam heated; tiled main hall; rents $55 to $70 per month. Apply to A. B. OGDEN, 9 to 10 A. M. on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WASHINGTON Heights, this City, large double house, also stable. Property is on the Hudson River; grounds tastefully laid out; fountain, summer-house, &c. Inquire of PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE COTtage and grounds of Philip Schuyler, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, midway between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington; house completely furnished. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT RIDGEFIELD, Conn., about two hours by rail from City, fine brick mansion, with every convenience; stable, embellished grounds, garden, pure mountain air; rent nominal for season or year. RUFUS K. McHARG, 135 Broadway.

HOUSE WITH ABOUT TWELVE ACRES of land to let; situated on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers, and with a fine river front; rent, $150 a year. Apply to WILLIAM W. TOMPKINS, No. 49 Exchange place, New-York City.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house on 34th st., elegantly frescoed, with marble halls, &c., in first-class order, to let, at reduced rent. For permit apply at No. 216 West 34th st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 1½ Charlton street; has been occupied for the last thirteen years as a boarding-house; to a respectable and responsible tenant it will be let low; no other need apply.
SEAMAN LOWERRE.

TO LET.—THREE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP dwellings, in good order, with all improvements, on Lexington av., between 50th and 65th sts.; rents, $1,200 and $1,300 for corners; $1,000 for inside. Apply at Room No. 28, No. 61 Liberty st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 11 East 12th st., near 5th av., 25x60 feet, and is furnished; will be rented for the Summer, if desired, at $175 per month.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE HUDSON, NEAR WEST POINT, TO LET.—Three acres, plenty of fruit, stable, fine drives, perfectly healthy; beautiful scenery; rent low. Address M. S., Station E.

NO. 38 EAST 74TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, 20 by 50 by 100; rent $1,300.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

THREE AND FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, from $600 to $2,000. Apartments in the Newport and Irvington. Also several furnished houses.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT—AT great reduction; 49th st., near 5th av.; unfurnished; in perfect order. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

TO LET.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS, COMpletely and handsomely-furnished dwellings in choice locations, for Summer months or longer.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT, AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR depot, good house, eight rooms, stable, three acres; rent, $17 per month. Inquire at Relief Fire, No. 149 Broadway.

NO. 103 WEST 47TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling to let, unfurnished; size, 20 by 50; three stories; brown-stone. B. W. WILLIAMS, 837 6th av.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS UNFURnished houses, in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement. Apply to OWNER, No. 101 Waverley place.

TO LET CHEAP—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of dwelling No. 85 Morton st., near Hudson; eight rooms. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone-front house No. 60 West 50th st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FLATS AT NOS. 564 AND 570 LEXINGton av. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON River; several acres land; stable; fine view; rent, $500.
C. SUYDAM, No. 16 Wall st.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, in Flushing; all improvements. Apply to J. W. PITNEY, No. 460 3d av., New-York.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE OFFICES

Now Occupied by the

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,

NO. 52 BROADWAY,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.

WELL SUITED FOR A

LARGE CORPORATION,

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.

ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

RARE CHANCE.

Offices to let; three rooms, en suite or separately, very desirably located, opposite City Hall; price very low. Inquire in store No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts.; the first floor and cellar of No. 16 Cliff st. and first and second floors of No. 241 Pearl st., each two floors each 28 by 198 feet. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 67 William st.

NO. 71 NEW ST.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, three-story brick building. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.

RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE TWO LARGE WELL-LIGHTED floors, (third and fourth,) with steam power, in buildings Nos. 543 and 545 West 21st st., 50x60 feet. Possession May 1. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., NO. 68 BROADWAY.—To let, very cheap, store and basement, first and second lofts, on Broadway, corner Waverley place; extra width; splendid location for books, fancy goods, hats, gents' furnishing goods, drugs, &c.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET.—THREE ROOMS, EITHER singly or en suite, on first floor of Office Building No. 19 Park place and No. 16 Murray st. Inquire on the premises.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 36, on Ninth street, near Avenue C.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GEO. B. RHOADES,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAMUEL CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOHN C. LINEBECK,
Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new school-house on West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam-heating apparatus for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
JOEL W. MASON,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, April 18, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School House No. 61, on 3d av., near 169th st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

NATHAN S. KING,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 20, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on May 20, 1876, at which place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at public wharves at West Point, N. Y., the following supplies, viz.:

7,000 bushels OATS, (32 lb. per bushel.)
135 tons TIMOTHY HAY,
43 tons RYE STRAW.

To be delivered on or before June 20, 1876.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw at West Point, N. Y.," and addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. MILLER, 1st Lt. 4th Art'y, A. A. Q. M.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNITURE,
DESKS, CHAIRS,
Library Tables, Book-cases, &c.
OFFICE FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MANUFACTURED BY
T. G. SELLEW,
No. 103 Fulton st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of ten Trustees for the third class and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms of the company on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 26th inst.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1876. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 27th day of April, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 17th day of May.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1876.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1876.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, to be held in Chicago on the 1st of June next, the transfer-books will close on Friday, April 28, and be reopened on Monday, June 5 next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the first (1st) day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 2, 1876.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NO. 82 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo.

The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per cent., payable on and after May 1, 1876.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 2.
J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid at Treasurer's office, No. 23 Sears' Building, Boston, May 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, April 20, 1876.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the first day of May next, the May coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds secured by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

FRANKLIN FIRE INS. CO.
OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK.

Cash capital, $200,000.
Offices, No. 348 Broadway, New-York Life Insurance Building, corner of Leonard st.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB CAMPBELL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
CHARLES E. FLEMING,
RUSSELL H. HOADLEY,
EDWARD HOTCHKISS,
HENRY SIDENBERG,
WILLIAM D. RYDER,
JOHN L. DANIELS,
FREDERICK HAZELTON,
H. O. HOTCHKISS,
SAMUEL HAWK,
JOSEPH S. LOWERY,
JOHN B. SNOOK,
GEORGE A. LEAVITT,
JOHN NESBIT,
WM. H. BEADLESTON,

ZIMRI WEST,
FREDERICK S. MYERS,
OLIN G. WALBRIDGE,
AARON S. ROBBINS,
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
EDWIN G. FRELIGH,
JOSEPH H. DIDIER,
WILLIAM PHELPS,
AUGUST POTTIER,
WILLIAM W. WATSON,
HENRY L. HOTCHKISS,
HENRY J. ROBINSON,
CHARLES H. MEIGS,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,

OFFICERS.
EDWARD HOTCHKISS, President.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Vice President.
ROBT. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division,) to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

ELIZABETH CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
ALBANY CITY SEVENS,
BROOKLYN CITY SEVENS,
NEW-YORK CITY SEVENS,
For sale by
VERMILYE & CO., 16 and 18 Nassau st.
Elizabeth City bonds due 1876 wanted at par and accrued interest.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
GOLDEN, Colorado, April 25, 1876.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Central Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado, on THURSDAY, May 18, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.
HENRY M. TELLER, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE LOANS.—Money to lend on bond and mortgage at six per cent. for five years; large sums preferred; also, on vacant lots south of Park. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 2,464 General Post Office.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, on MONDAY, MAY 8, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE stock; Home Fire Insurance Stock.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 3 PINE ST., LOANS Money at the lowest rates on New-York City and Brooklyn real estate; also, six per cent. money for first-class loans.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND FIRST MORTgage bonds for sale at a sacrifice, below market quotations, for cash. Address MIDLAND, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

NEW LINE.

THIS NEW RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA WILL BE OPEN FOR TRAVEL

ON MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876,

WITH FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Trains leave New-York from the station of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

foot of Liberty st., North River,

at 7:15, 9 A. M.; 1:30, 4, 6 P. M.

Station in Philadelphia, at North Pennsylvania Depot, corner Berks and American sts.

The road passes through Elizabeth, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Hopewell, Pennington, near Yardleyville and Jenkintown, is mainly double tracked, steel railed, stone ballasted, and free from dust, and can be run at a high rate of speed.

Distance between New-York and Philadelphia, 88 miles. Time, about two hours and three-quarters.

By special arrangement, Centennial passengers will be delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent C. R. R. of N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—TO LET—THE large brick planing mill, with power complete, with lumber yard, coal and wood yard, dwelling-house, and carpenter shop, adjoining D., L. and W. Railroad depot. The best opportunity for business within fifty miles of New-York. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 60 West st., New-York, or Bloomfield, N. J.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Twins—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ferreol—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Opera—Comedy—Burlesque.—Mr. Sidney Smith, Miss Ida Foy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—(Pantomime).—Mr. Robert Fraser.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama. Farce.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—The Belles of the Kitchen—The Vokes Family.

MURRAY'S CIRCUS.—Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture—By Dr. J. J. Villers, "Humorists of the Past and Present."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

SCHAUS ART GALLERY.—"Penelope," Cabanel's new picture.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

Having made ample arrangements for securing the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest, we shall, during the Presidential Canvass, publish the most detailed and accurate information regarding the progress of the campaign to be found in any New-York paper. We shall aim at giving a fair and impartial account of the movements of current politics without respect to the partisan or personal interests which may be involved.

In addition to a comprehensive summary of political events, subscribers to our Campaign Edition will obtain a complete review of the general news from all parts of the World, rearranged and specially prepared for this edition.

The New-York Times is a Republican newspaper, and will, during the ensuing canvass, steadfastly maintain the established principles of that Party. It will support the regular nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and do its share in securing their triumphant election in November. Regarding the success of the Republican Party as an object of the very highest importance, all its influence will be thrown on the side of that policy of fidelity to national pledges, of rigid and discriminating economy in the public service, and of thorough administrative reform, to which the party stands committed. While perfectly ready to recognize the existence of abuses which have crept into our system of party management, and of administrative faults which have been allowed to develop through a prolonged period of power, The Times will steadfastly oppose all attempts to reform the party by splitting it into a number of arring factions, and thereby insuring a period of Democratic supremacy. It would be false to its history and its traditions were it to cease to have confidence in the honest zeal for public virtue which animates the great body of Republican voters. The movement in favor of reform in all the departments of our public service dates its origin from the assaults of The Times upon the corruption of the Tammany Ring, which, begun and carried on amid the most discouraging circumstances, were finally crowned with brilliant success. In all its struggles in the cause of judicial, legislative, and administrative reform, The Times has steadily maintained that the voice of the people only needed a fair chance of making itself heard to pronounce, with emphasis, on the side of honest and pure government. There has been no time during the last ten years at which that position could be more confidently held than at present. No artificial obstacles can interfere with the ultimate supremacy of those elevated principles which animate the great majority of the membership of the Republican Party, and The Times will regard it as an inevitable result of existing political forces that the Cincinnati nominee should be a man earnestly and honestly identified with all the noblest characteristics and most progressive tendencies of his party. The Times will look to the National Republican Convention as the only body either authorized or qualified to declare the candidates and the platform of the Republican Party.

TERMS.

The Campaign Edition of The New-York Times will be furnished *in clubs* to mail subscribers for the six months beginning with the first week in May for the sum of Fifty Cents. All copies sent to the same Post Office to be mailed to one address.

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Our Boston correspondent this morning gives some facts of interest to that class of reformers who sincerely believe that nothing can be done for their cause by energetic use of the ordinary machinery of the party. In the primary meetings at Boston the plans of those who supposed that they had the result "fixed" beforehand have been totally defeated by the activity of a large body of men whom they had not counted on. These men were Republicans, uninfluenced by hope of patronage, or by interest in any clique, or by attachment to the fortunes of any candidate as a mere politician. They were Republicans who realized the legitimate definition of that term; that is, they were united in a desire to secure the election of a Republican President for the purpose of carrying out what are now the principles of the party, administrative reform, resumption of specie payments, and a firm respect for the Constitution as it is. These Republicans may not secure a majority of the delegates to Cincinnati; but they will obtain a very large proportion of them, and they will send to the National Convention representatives of character, ability, and influence; the mere moral force of their achievement will prevent the remainder of the delegation from being made up solely of machine men. We are aware that Boston is a peculiarly favorable field for this sort of effort, and that the resolution necessary to its success has been aroused by a long and humiliating experience of Butlerism, which is the meanest kind of machine politics, and also by a taste of exasperating defeat in the very stronghold of Republican principles. We are aware, too, that the present effort is likely to be spasmodic, and that the system against which it is directed has a strong grasp on the party in Massachusetts and a still stronger one elsewhere, so that it is likely to be uppermost again when the fervor of this last uprising has died out. But this is only a reason for making similar attempts with greater determination, and directing them, not merely to a temporary advantage, but to a radical reform of the civil service which alone can overthrow the evils of the present system completely. This is an end which the conscientious Republicans can yet achieve, if they have boldness and firmness equal to the occasion.

The immediate objective point of the Republicans who in Boston smashed the slate of the managers, was to secure as large a part of the Cincinnati delegation as they could favorable to the nomination of Mr. Bristow. It is worth noting that this object enlisted the active co-operation of a great number of the best men in the party, and that the delegates who are likely to be chosen in pursuance of it include some of the most respected citizens of the State—men whose names are honored not only at home but all over the Union for probity and ability. It is a fact too obvious to be overlooked, and a very important fact too, that men of this class are prominent in all parts of the country in what may be called the Bristow movement. Whatever strength the Secretary of the Treasury has as a candidate for the Republican nomination he owes to the hold which his public career has given him on the confidence of men who could be won only by sterling integrity and conspicuous merit. It is not to be denied that Mr. Bristow has a powerful attraction for a portion of his party, whose motives are singularly pure and disinterested, and who are unquestionably earnest in the desire and hope of practical reform. He is recognized to-day as a representative of the reform sentiment, and his claim to this position grows steadily stronger. That fact is of itself exceedingly encouraging, because it shows beyond dispute the power which simple virtue and capacity, displayed and tested by public services, exert over a very large part of the Republican Party.

Meanwhile Mr. Blaine, who divides with Mr. Bristow the support of the delegates to the Massachusetts Convention, and who promises to lead his rival in that State, is to make this afternoon a reply to the charges which have been brought against him. He has excited the anticipation that his reply will be frank, comprehensive, and conclusive, and his friends say that when he has made it, the House Committees may investigate him to their hearts' content. That Mr. Blaine will succeed in clearing his name of every stain which it is now sought to cast upon it, is the ardent wish and the expectation of many thousands of sincere Republicans, who admire his great ability, who have had confidence in his purity, and who see in him a strong and worthy candidate for the Presidency. No true Republican, indeed, can wish for him anything but a complete vindication.

Four war vessels, carrying some thirty guns altogether, have been dispatched to Matamoros, for the protection of American interests at that point and on the Mexican border. This display of naval force will have the good moral effect for which it is designed, but it will not be specially influential beyond this. There is no navigation for any but small vessels inside of Matamoros bar, and even these cannot pass up the Rio Grande for a greater distance than thirty miles. The proposition to recruit the two cavalry regiments, now on duty on our side of the line to 1,200 each, and to give these authority to pursue marauders, is much more popular in Texas than any display of force at Matamoros can be. There are grave doubts as to the expediency of giving the troopers full license to chase raiders into Mexican territory; but there is no doubt that the situation on the boundary does require a stronger military detachment than we now have in Texas. It is said, and with every appearance of truth, that Cortina's men support Diaz in his revolutionary movements, and that the triumph of the latter is a reinstatement of the robber chief. Whether this is true or not, the retainers of Cortina are yet on the border; they will avail themselves of the suspension of a regular local government to despoil American citizens.

Considering that not one of the great Appropriation bills has yet passed Congress, it must be confessed that the House is taking things in the most leisurely manner. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill hangs between the two houses, without even an attempt on the part of the lower branch to arrive at an adjustment of existing differences. It is urged that a failure of the House to ask for a Committee of Conference on the amendments of the Senate, when these were non-concurred in by the House, is in strict accordance with rule; that the House asks at once for a conference under such circumstances, only when near the close of a session, and expedition is necessary. This is correct, but it seems to be straining a point. The House has delayed and is delaying legislation by keeping back the important appropriation bills. Now it has this bill returned to it from the Senate, with amendments. It votes non-concurrence in the amendments, informs the Senate of that fact, and then stands on its dignity and insists that the upper house must "insist" on its amendments and ask for a committee of conference. This is regular, to be sure, but it is unusual, and, if it proves nothing else, it proves that the House has no intention of expediting the public business. The work is behindhand, and the close of the financial year is near.

"Sergt. Prender," who should not be confounded with that eminent patriot, Sergt. Bates, is the latest discoverer of mares' nests. He has informed a St. Louis newspaper reporter that he was once the public debt statement clerk in the Treasury Department, and while in this position he learned that Secretary McCulloch was either an imbecile or a great rascal. Prender does not inform a waiting world which of these two characters best befits the ex-Secretary. But he does say that during his administration the public money was lent to outsiders, and then borrowed back again at three per cent. "for the most trifling necessities." That is to say, when the Government wanted to buy a pound of candles, or a half pound of tea, it was obliged to "shin around" on the street for money at three per cent., while its own faithless servants were lending it that identical cash through outsiders. This is "melancholy news," as the *World* may tearfully remark. The fact that no such man as "Prender" ever had anything to do with the public debt statement is, of course, quite immaterial. As for his other tale of clerks abstracting bonds and currency which they were ordered to burn, we may say that it has a familiar sound, as well as "an ancient and fish-like smell." The story has been told at least once a year since the Government had any currency to circulate and cancel.

We trust that the prospects of the silver dollar project are not as good as our Washington correspondent supposes them to be. He thinks there is a likelihood of its passing the Senate. We cannot believe that a majority of the Senate will sanction a measure which is condemned in advance by every person who has passed a disinterested opinion on it. We have searched our exchanges in vain for a word of commendation of this unblushing scheme for bolstering up the price of silver. No greater slight could be offered to the intelligent and honest portion of the American people than the passage of a measure of such importance as this before it has been discussed and approved by competent scientific authority. At the very origin of the Government Alexander Hamilton was called on to investigate and report on a system of gold and silver coins, which he did, not as a paid expert or an owner of silver mines, but as a statesman under a deep sense of the responsibility of his position. We trust that a majority of the United States Senate cannot be obtained to do greater services for the Nevada silver mines than Minister Schenck did for that of Utah.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

For more than a century all political economists worthy of that title have endeavored to dispel the numerous prejudices which exist in the popular mind in relation to the "balance of trade," yet it may still be doubted if one in a hundred of those who have ideas on the subject have correct ones. At the present time the United States, as a nation, is considerably in debt to the rest of the world, and it is thought by most persons that this circumstance compels us to export all our gold, or nearly all of it, and makes it practically impossible for us to have specie payments until the balance of trade turns in our favor. Let us see how much of truth there is in this opinion.

The fact that we are debtors to foreigners certainly compels us to export something in payment of our debts, but not necessarily gold. Cotton, wheat, provisions, tobacco, or any other commodity will pay a debt to a foreigner just as well as the precious metals, and it is with these things and not with the metals that most of our debts to foreigners are actually paid. It happens that two of the commodities which we produce in great abundance are gold and silver. Under our present monetary system we have but very little use for these metals as money, and the demand for them for other purposes is not sufficient to absorb the annual supplies. Accordingly the surplus is regularly exported, as the surplus of the wheat and cotton crops is exported, the reason being that better prices can be had by sending some of the gold, wheat, and cotton abroad than could be obtained if they were all sold at home.

If by effective legislation we should create a use at home for the whole yearly production of our gold mines, we should find no serious obstacle to the settlement of our accounts with foreign nations by the exportation of increased quantities of wheat, cotton, and other things. The influences which cause gold to be exported are identical with those which cause cotton or any other thing to be sent abroad. There is a value for cotton in New-York and another value for it in Liverpool. If it is worth more in Liverpool than it is in New-York, and the difference is more than enough to pay the cost of carriage, it will be sent from New-York to Liverpool. If there is a corresponding difference the other way, it will be brought from Liverpool to New-York. Gold, being far more valuable than cotton in proportion to its bulk, moves with much greater quickness; that is to say, a much smaller difference in the values of gold at two places will cause it to move from the cheaper to the dearer market.

To people who are not familiar with the manner in which debts between individuals residing in different countries are settled, it seems difficult to determine when gold is dearer in one country than it is in another. We shall not stop to explain the matter here, a hundred writers having unfolded it with perfect clearness in books which are accessible to all, but we state it as a simple fact that it is just as easy to make a shipment of gold for the profit on the operation as it is to make a shipment of cotton, and not more difficult to find out when the profit can be made and when it cannot.

The champions of a "non-exportable" currency tell us that we are so much in debt to foreigners that if we attempted to have specie payments all our specie would be taken from us, and we should be left destitute of hard money. They might say with just as much truth that the American people should not attempt to wear cotton shirts, thus exposing themselves to the danger of being left shirtless in the event of creditor nations making a demand on us for the whole of our cotton crop. There is no more danger that our commercial dealings with foreigners will deprive us of our money than that they will strip us of our cotton clothing. The utmost that a great demand from abroad for cotton could do would be to raise the value of that material to a moderate extent—not enough to make any one go without a shirt who had any great affection for that article. In the same way, no foreign demand for specie could have any worse effect on that article than temporarily to raise its value, or, in other words, to lower prices a little. The German demand for five billions of francs from France as a "war fine" is undoubtedly the worst case of adverse balance of trade on record, yet France is to-day as well able to support specie payments as any nation in the world. It seems to be thought that a nation with non-exportable money would be relieved from the obligation of payment, like an insolvent debtor whose property is all held under some other person's name. This is not so. Ready money is often more convenient for making a payment than a forced conversion of property. The nation that uses non-exportable money is always compelled to pay foreign creditors with its goods, though frequently it would be much more to its advantage to pay with gold.

THE REPUBLIC OF LA PLATA.

Long ago the citizens of the Argentine Republic won for themselves the name of Yankees of South America, because, in spite of their small numbers, their energy and independence of character gave them a moral pre-eminence among Spanish-Americans. Not only do they boast themselves, with some reason, able to trace back their origin to the finest people of Spain, the inhabitants of Castile and Arragon, but their personal appearance, their valiant and upright natures, speak better for them than any fine array of ancestry. A further claim to the epithet of South American Yankee might be found in the position their territory occupies in relation to the other States, their neighbors. In the Southern hemisphere it maintains very much the same relative place as that held by New-England and the Middle States in North America. Considering, for the sake of an example which will be flattering to both parties, that the two parts of the American continent represent two giants lying with their feet at the equator and their heads toward the North and South Poles respectively, the Argentine Republic forms the head and breast of the Southern colossus, while we represent the same noble parts in the Northern. So, although they are further away from us than any other South American State, with the exception perhaps of Chili, yet the Argentines are nearer to us in aims, habits, and character. Above all, it should not be forgotten that their form of government is the same as ours, and that they are republicans not merely in name, but consistently, and notwithstanding the numerous revolutions which have run their course in their midst. While there is no necessity of being bigoted, and seeing nothing to praise in Kingdoms and Empires, it is natural and right that we should show a greater sympathy for a State which can maintain successfully the highest form of modern rule than with one the name of whose Government is inevitably associated with ideas of unjust privileges and tyranny.

In the naval war which Brazil waged against the Argentines some forty odd years ago, the Admiral who commanded the fleet defending Buenos Ayres and the Rio de la Plata, as well as the Commodore, who, with a lightly-armed brig captured many Brazilian vessels of war, were both citizens of the United States; one was a native of New-York City. In 1830 the position of affairs was very different from that of the present day; we were not at the time engaged in war, and Brazil had done nothing to make any one suppose she had the will or capacity for reform within her. Hence these two, and other citizens of the United States who were in Buenos Ayres at the breaking out of the war, were eager to serve a brave little South American Republic against the odds of a large slave-holding Empire. They fought well, and their services were appreciated by the Argentines. Both died while still holding their commissions as officers of her Navy.

Perhaps these are some of the reasons why the Centennial has brought out so much enthusiasm in this remote sister Republic. Under the auspices of Señor N. Avellaneda, the President of the Argentine States, a preliminary exhibition to that at Philadelphia was formally opened this Winter in Buenos Ayres. Appropriate addresses were made by Señor Avellaneda, by Mr. Oldendorff, the President of the Argentine Central Committee, and by Gen. J. O. Osborn, our Minister. These speeches, with a preface from a local periodical, have been printed in English at Buenos Ayres, in pamphlet form. That of the Argentine President is full of the most generous terms of admiration for the United States, and sympathy with our aims and institutions. The chief of committee speaks of the determination to make a much better showing of Argentine products at Philadelphia than was the case at the Paris Exposition. Our Minister says some hearty words of congratulation, and hopes for a closer commercial approach between the two nations.

The Republic of La Plata has room enough and resources enough for a large population, but so far possesses only a few millions of inhabitants. Its principal contributions to the needs of the world have consisted in the articles of commerce which are derived from the various portions of the carcases of cattle and horses, to the rapid increase in whose numbers the pampas are especially adapted. But the Centennial will see other products of her industries as well. The small beginnings of manufactured and woven goods will be represented, as well as many woods and precious minerals, which have never been adequately explored. A certain giant cactus of the interior districts is said to furnish excellent paper in great quantities, and the fibres of a plant called "caraguatá" have been tested for ropes and cordage with results showing its superiority to Manila hemp. This grows in vast quantities in Comantes and Salta. Whatever the Argentines send to the Exhibition, we may be sure that their articles will be valuable and peculiar; they cannot fail to be highly interesting, whether they have the luck to find purchasers here or not.

The inhabitants of the River Plate do not regard with much admiration or affection the smaller and darker South Americans of Portuguese stock, who have taken possession of Brazil. The true Spaniard looks upon the separate Kingdom of Portugal with no special fondness. This little Kingdom, which is said to preserve more conscientiously than any other Roman colony the virtues and failings of the old Latin Empire, holds to its own traditions, laws, and customs with singular tenacity. The feeling between Spaniard and Portuguese in the mother peninsula has been to some extent inherited by the respective off-shoots in the New World, and hence the readiness with which Brazil and the Argentine Republic quarreled in the early part of this century. But it is to be hoped that community of interests has made them respect each other and forswear war in the future. It must be a subject of regret that the President of La Plata cannot leave his country long enough to meet with the Emperor of Brazil in the friendly precincts of the Exhibition halls at Philadelphia.

THE CASE OF THE LUNATIC BOY.

The testimony before the Committee on Expenditures, of the House, on Thursday, as to the management of the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, was certainly painful enough. The institution evidently ought to be overhauled. But we wish some committee could examine various rural hospitals for the insane throughout the country, and especially the insane wards of the county poor-houses. Such treatment as the poor crazed boy received in Washington is mild and humane compared with that dealt to lunatics in these places in every State of the Union. Such a committee would discover in these "dark places of the earth," lunatic women, often those who had seen better days, shut up in dark cells or cages, without clothing, cold, often hungry, devoured by vermin, besmeared by filth, chained, or, if loose, associating with vagabonds, paupers, and drunkards, and frequently debauched and ruined by them. The visitors of the insane wards in the poor-houses of the United States know that there is appearing in them what might be called a new and horrible human variety—a race, the offspring of the lunatic and the drunkard, of the crazed pauper and the vicious vagrant. In these "asylums" men are known who have been in chains and cages for years, some so confined as to be deformed for life; some scarred and marked by fetters and whips, without clothing, and treated during these long years worse than the brutes. Our readers have only to refer to the reports of such associations as the New-York Prison Association, the New-York and Pennsylvania State Boards of Charity, or the reports from every State of those experts and philanthropists who have visited and studied our county alms-houses where the insane have been cared for, to convince themselves that such facts as have been uncovered at Washington are common in every State of the Union.

The truth is that the condition of the insane poor in the United States is a disgrace to our humanity and civilization. The wonder is that it has continued as it has so long. Not a year has passed for fifty years, in which reports of experts have not exposed these abuses. Such philanthropists as Miss Dix, Dr. Willard, and others have spent their lives in seeking to reform them. Our own State Board of Charities, under Dr. Hoyt, have struggled incessantly with them. And it is only within a few years that in this State, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania a few victories over stupidity and barbarism begin to crown the long contest. In the West and South, and a large part of the Middle States, the condition of the insane, where they have no money, is still discreditable to our civilization and Christianity.

It will be said that this occurrence in Washington is different from what happens in county poor-houses, in that the Washington Asylum receives pay patients. But it will be found that the management of many asylums in the country districts, for patients of means, is disgraced by the old punishment and restraint system. In England, the old barbaric methods of handling the insane have been given up. "Non-restraint" is the rule. The vigorous exertions of the Commissions of Lunacy throughout the Kingdom have cleansed the "dark places of cruelty" of their abominations. A new and violent patient is seldom confined, or at most with the *camisole* or shirt, but is placed between two attendants, or is put in a padded room, where he cannot injure himself. Chains and blows, cages and cells, hunger and cold, are given up as means of curing lunacy. The lunatic is considered a patient under a peculiar disease, who can be broken of bad habits by kind and wise treatment, even as a child is. No asylum in this country has carried out the non-restraint principles so far as the best English asylums; but what has been accomplished by a singularly mild and humane treatment at the Willard Asylum of this State of the wildest and most incurable cases from the county poor-houses, shows what can be done by humanity and science combined. Such a treatment as that of the poor boy in the Washington Asylum, which might occur in many others, ought to be as much a thing of the past as the pillory, or whipping, or ear-cropping of our colonial days. And yet many a reputable asylum resorts to it. It would be a happy result of this cruelty if Congress could appoint a Commission of Lunacy which might help to reform such abuses throughout all the States, until every lunatic in the country was treated—as he should be—as an unfortunate and diseased human being.

PENSIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

It is not usual to regard teachers in our public schools as members of the civil service of the State, because their occupation is one which can be followed elsewhere than in the employment of the State. But in reality school teachers are as much a part of the civil service as judges, and with this important difference, that the State has to a considerable extent fixed the compensation of teachers and practically destroyed a large portion of the competition which would naturally increase that compensation. The State educates the great body of the children of its citizens. It does this, for the most part, by a system of large schools, carefully organized, in which each class embraces many pupils, so that the number of teachers is far more closely economized than in the ordinary private school. It is safe to conclude that, if the public schools were abolished, private schools would spring up, giving employment to teachers equal and perhaps superior in number to those of the public schools. These private schools would have smaller classes, less system, greater variety of methods, and, necessarily, a more active demand for teachers. In substantially suppressing private schools, as in any sense competitors with the public schools, the State limits the opportunities of those who seek employment under it in this service. One effect which this has is to make teaching in the public schools a transient occupation. Very few men and a still smaller number of women enter the calling with any hope of acquiring even a modest competence in it, still less with any notion that by remaining in it they can achieve any considerable honors or satisfy any but the most insignificant ambition. They take up teaching, most of them, to obtain a start in life, or as a bridge over some temporary difficulty, leading to other pursuits more profitable and more tempting—in the case of men, to a profession or to business; in the case of women to marriage.

No one can visit our public schools frequently without perceiving that this state of things has an injurious influence on the character and attainments of the teachers. They are, as a rule, overworked and undertrained; they have more work to do than they could in any case do well, and they lack the preparation for it and the incentives to activity and skill in it, which would render their task lighter. Especially they lack the preparation of experience. They struggle along as best they can for a few years, and then drop out. The inducement to do their work in a routine fashion and to be content with the more superficial and most easily attained results is much stronger than any inducement to the study of their work and thoroughness in testing it. Those who are sufficiently clever to master their difficulties are very apt to find better employment elsewhere. Those who cannot, and are still able to keep their hold on their positions, are only too likely to worry on as well as they can, merely because they must, and with little desire or capacity to make any advance. We are aware that there are bright exceptions to this statement, but they are bright largely because they are infrequent. The general fact is that the public schools suffer from the want of qualified teachers who are willing to remain teachers long enough to perfect themselves in the calling, and long enough to impress the results of their experience and study on the schools.

A partial remedy for this difficulty has been devised in a bill introduced to the Legislature by Mr. Woodin in the Senate and by Mr. Husted in the Assembly. This bill provides for a pension for teachers who have been employed in the public schools of the State thirty years, if men, and twenty-five years, if women. The amount of the pension is to be determined by the respective Boards of Education or corresponding bodies, which are also to fix upon the proofs to be required as to the term of employment. The funds are to be derived from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, and each pensioner is to receive at least one-half of the salary paid him or her at the time of retirement, the educational authorities having authority to increase the allotment if there are special reasons for doing so. The act appears to us judiciously drawn, and its proposed end is unquestionably a good one. It would give to public school teachers who should remain a long time in the service of the State security from any fear of poverty or dependence, and this is certainly as moderate an inducement as the State could offer for the purpose of obtaining men and women who will give up their lives to the work of teaching. It is obvious that a person who has been teaching for twenty-five or thirty years is utterly incompetent, if he or she has not earned so small a contribution to their comfort and happiness as this bill provides. At present, and for many years to come, the expenditure could not be great. The unappropriated income of the United States Deposit Fund now remaining—some $25,000, we believe—would be ample to meet it. As time passes, if the system should work well, a larger amount would be required, for more teachers would be induced to remain in the service. But the increase of cost would be very slow and slight, while the influence on the teachers would be considerable, and might be very great. We are confident, also, that the measure would tend to fortify the system of free schools, and thus to contribute to the permanence and improvement of our entire system of representative government.

BLUE LIGHT.

Some weeks since an account of the wonderful discoveries made by Dr. Ponza in regard to the medicinal properties of colored rays of light, was laid before the readers of The Times. It now appears that the distinguished Italian was anticipated in his discoveries by Gen. Pleasonton, of the United States Army, who, for several years past, has been in the habit of prescribing blue glass as a remedy for nervous diseases and a stimulant for fragile pigs and delicate army mules; and who has met with uninterrupted success in his novel line of practice.

The long list of cases cited by Gen. Pleasonton in support of his theory of the extraordinary tonic powers of blue light ought to be full of interest to laymen as well as to medical men. He tells us of a lady who suffered from nervous irritation and exhaustion, who was cured by a mixture of blue and white light. He also cites the case of another lady who had "consumption of the nerves," and who recovered her health after a course of blue light, taken pure, and without any flavoring. Two Major Generals, each with a collection of stiffened fingers, resulting from rheumatism, were cured by bathing their fingers daily in blue light, and rubbing it well in. Boys with unsatisfactory legs, and girls with more tremors than are necessary or useful; babies who showed a marked determination to die before reaching the age of buttons and button-holes, and persons afflicted in a vague but objectionable way, and mysteriously described as invalid, all became suddenly healthy and strong after taking a few panes of blue glass. These cases, which are duly attested by letters from the patients or their friends, demonstrate the efficacy of Gen. Pleasonton's remedy, and suggest the question whether he had not better trade his commission for the diploma of some warlike doctor, and henceforth devote himself to the healing art.

Although the cures wrought by Gen. Pleasonton's blue-light specific are of undeniable importance in the eyes of every philanthropist, his experiments upon the pig and mule creation are perhaps still more extraordinary. He has proved that army mules suffering from deafness can be perfectly cured by keeping their ears exposed to rays of blue light. Pigs and chickens have been raised by Gen. Pleasonton under blue glass, and have grown with a rapidity positively alarming. A bull calf, nourished by blue rays, reached his perfect bullhood when he was only four months old. Gen. Pleasonton confesses that the animal "fulfilled every expectation" that he had formed of him; but it would have added to the interest of the narrative had the General informed us how far the precocious bull threw him, and whether his personal bruises readily yielded to the influence of blue light.

With such facts as these as his guide, the intelligent farmer ought hereafter to make a rapid fortune as a stock-raiser. Early in March he will prepare his blue glass hot-bed in which he will start his early pigs, and bring them to a condition for transferring to the pig-pen, long before his rivals who adhere to the old system can show a single delicate snout. In another hot-bed he will hatch his Spring chickens and bring them to market a month before ordinary and unassisted hens have dreamed of setting. His barn-yard will be dotted here and there with numerous bell-shaped covers of blue glass, under which a colt, or calf, or a lamb, will be seen growing with almost visible rapidity. Under this hot-bed system we may expect that animals of all kinds will attain a hitherto unknown size, and it is quite possible that after a few years we shall develop new breeds of horses with the strength of elephants, and new varieties of pigs rivaling the hippopotamus in size.

There is but one fault to be found with Gen. Pleasonton's monograph on blue light. He has omitted to mention the amount of blue glass which constitutes a proper dose, and although he constantly speaks of prescribing doses of mixed blue and white light for various patients, he does not inform us how this mixture is to be made. Nothing would have been easier than for him to give the formula for the mixture, and thus prevent the possibility of any future mistakes on the part of chemists. What the public desires to know is whether equal quantities of blue and white light are to be mixed, and whether any sugar or lemon peel is to be added to the mixture. It would be a sad day for Gen. Pleasonton were he to learn that some country doctor had read his pamphlet, and had rashly prescribed a dose of blue light insufficiently diluted with white light, and that in consequence his patient had suddenly died. The man who discovers and recommends a new remedy ought to be extremely careful in giving directions how to use it. Let us hope that Gen. Pleasonton will promptly rectify this omission, and put us in a position to know whether a pane of blue glass, taken three times a day on an empty stomach, can be regarded as an overdose, and whether blue light mixed with an equal quantity of white light can be administered to a child under six years of age without fatal consequences.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Landers announces that he will run for Governor of Indiana anyhow.

Senator Sherman of Ohio says that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for President. He is altogether for Gov. Hayes.

The Boston *Commonwealth* notes that "a good many of the Boston signers to the advisory letter to Republicans were not seen at the caucuses."

It does look a little funny to see those Indiana Democrats, Sons of Liberty, and all, hurrahing for a candidate for Governor as "Lincoln's counterpart."

The Arkansas Republicans will hold their State Convention in Little Rock on Thursday of this week, and on Saturday the California greenback folks will hold theirs in Sacramento.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* expresses its opinion thus: "Mr. Conkling is the weakest man in the Republican list. His best showing will be on the first ballot. After that he will be nowhere."

The Boston *Traveller* says that a New-England Senator, who is a warm admirer of Secretary Bristow, is authority for the report of a recent declaration by that gentleman that under no circumstances would he accept a Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Congressman Seelye went home to Amherst, Mass., one day last week, and was serenaded by the students, to whom he made a short speech, remarking that if at the end of two years he could return and resume his connection with the college, he should be truly grateful.

The St. Albans *Messenger* now says that Hon. C. W. Willard does not desire to be a candidate for Governor of Vermont, but adds: "Mr. Willard is not an office-seeker; but he is a patriot, and, as a well-known Vermont writer says, 'a patriot is always a candidate when he is needed and called.'"

Wednesday of this week is to be a day of political conventions. The New-York Democratic is to be held in Utica; the Massachusetts Republican in Boston; the Oregon Democratic in Salem, and the California Republican in Sacramento. Then the Democrats of Georgia will hold conventions in the several Congressional districts to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

In reference to the insinuation that Gov. Routt, of Colorado, was paid $20,000 while Assistant Postmaster General, in 1870, by F. P. Sawyer, Mr. M. V. Nichols, President and Treasurer of the Kansas and Nebraska Stage Company, says: "The Kansas and Nebraska Stage Company bought one-fourth interest in all of F. P. Sawyer's mail contracts and stage property in 1870, the contracts running four years. I personally transacted all the business between the company and Mr. Sawyer, and know positively that not a cent was paid to Gen. Routt, and no such thought was in Mr. Sawyer's mind."

The Baltimore *Sun* must be given up as a hopeless case. It deliberately talks thus: "When the blacks become generally as intelligent as Douglass they will discover that what Bismarck calls the 'iron dice of destiny' falling from above secured their freedom, and not the special good will of any political party. They are really rather more directly indebted for their freedom to the persistence of the Southern people in the war than otherwise, for had the South availed of the repeated offers of the Federal Government to save slavery by laying down their arms, there would have been no general emancipation."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* prints a long sketch of the life of Secretary Bristow, prepared by a personal and political friend. The writer claims that Mr. Bristow is, and always has been, a Republican on principle, and a radical Republican. The paper which prints the sketch says: "The story coupling the *Courier-Journal* with the movement in his favor had no foundation in fact. He is a man of ability and integrity, and, in his private character, Kentucky is proud of him. But his opinions are as far removed as the poles from the opinions of a large majority of his fellow-citizens."

A CENTENARIAN.

Vermont papers say that Mrs. Martha Morey, of Strafford, that State, has just celebrated her one hundredth birthday with considerable éclat, a number of friends being present, and the exercises being chiefly religious and literary. Four generations were represented at the dinner table. The old lady is remarkably vigorous, and was up betimes in the morning of the celebration, feeding the chickens. She was born at Gill, Mass., and her mother, Patty Bartlett Frizzell, lived to be 101 years old. Mrs. Morey was married at twenty-five, and lived with her husband seventy years, fifty of them in the house where she now resides. Five of her eight children are still living, the oldest seventy and the youngest fifty-eight years of age. Her home contains many curiosities, one of which is a portrait of Dr. Torrey, once of Windsor, Vt., painted by Morse before he went into the telegraph business.

ALBANY.

THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

A THOROUGH EXAMINATION CALLED FOR—THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN SUMMONED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—MR. WATTS' ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN—EVIDENCE TO BE GIVEN OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF PHELPS, THE LOBBYIST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections who are charged with the duty of investigating the charges of bribery made against certain members of the Assembly, may be expected to dischage their duties in this regard with complete thoroughness. This much is looked for from them. Respectable members of both parties are equally interested in having the transactions in which these five men are alleged to have engaged, examined with the severest scrutiny. If it can be shown that they are guiltless of selling their votes for money, every person who desires to see the Legislature of the State retain public esteem will rejoice at it; and if it should be proved that they are guilty of the charge, it is a public duty to expose the bribers and the men who took the bribe. Under any circumstances, the investigation should be pursued with such rigid severity that no opportunity may be afforded at its conclusion to sneer at it as a "whitewashing arrangement."

It is true that investigations of this character have not as a rule led to any satisfactory results. The evidence has generally broken down at the point where the money reached the hands of the lobbyist who was supposed to distribute it; but in this special case it seems probable that something beyond this may be shown. It is certain that the most conclusive evidence can be obtained by the committee of the employment of the lobbyist Phelps in securing the defeat of the Ogden Charter; and from this basis, the clue may be followed back to the men who employed him, and forward to the men whom he employed to cast their votes against the bill, if such there be. Subpœnas have been issued for the several Brooklyn officials who are alleged to have subscribed the money wherewith the necessary adverse votes were obtained. These gentlemen are "Boss" McLaughlin, and Commissioners Rodwell, Pyburn, Fowler, Furey, Briggs, and Adams. As respects the last two, no one acquainted with Brooklyn affairs seems to imagine that they would stoop to any such miserable business; but for the others, no such good word is said. Ex-Commissioner Furey was in Albany a few days before the charter bill was killed, and appeared very busy with members about something. It was rumored in some quarters at that time that the "job was fixed" to kill the bill, and subsequent events have certainly justified the assertion. Mr. Phelps is another individual who has been summoned to appear. He may, perhaps will, deny that he had any interest one way or the other in the affair. If he does, the committee know what to do.

It will be remembered that of the five men implicated in the transaction, only one—Mr. Watts—called for an investigation. The others were distinctly challenged by Mr. Fish, on the floor of the House, to ask to be included in the inquiry. They one and all sat silent, notwithstanding the caustic remarks with which Mr. Fish called upon them to come forward. Seeing that they declined to attempt a vindication of their character, a resolution was offered and adopted bringing them within the scope of the inquiry the committee were instructed to make. It is not often such a scene occurs in the Assembly. It is not often that members of a legislative body are challenged to prove themselves clear of the charge of selling their votes, and by their silence confess that they dare not make the attempt. This is what Messrs. Gugel, Hoffman, Betts, and Gallagher did. Mr. Watts said he would explain. He went before the committee at its first meeting, and explained his vote on a theory which every one who saw that vote given knew to be utterly preposterous. Had he said that his friend and counselor, Mr. Jacob Patterson, had told him that he need not vote for the bill, and had further informed him that Mr. David Williams, Chairman of the Republican Committee in Kings County, had intimated they did not want the bill; that, acting on this information, he [Watts] had voted against it, most people would have considered the story a very probable one. He, however, did nothing of the kind. Mr. Watts made the preposterous statement that he did not know, until it was too late to change his vote, what bill he had voted against, and this in the face of the fact that the House was wound up to the highest pitch of excitement while the roll-call proceeded, and that his vote was forced out of him by a direct call to know how he was recorded. But there is direct evidence of the untruth of his story, which will be laid before the committee in due time.

As to the others, they have as yet volunteered no explanation, but one has been offered by others. It is simply that they were instructed to vote against the bill by Jacob Patterson. If this be true, it does nothing more than convict them of sitting in the Legislature, not as as independent men, but as the puppets of one of the worst specimens of the low class City politician. They might survive this reputation, and be none the worse for it; but it happens, unfortunately for them, that we know that Phelps was engaged in defeating the charter. Now, as it was made a party question, and had the Democratic minority solidly against it, the only purpose for which the lobbyist could possibly have been employed must have been to obtain enough Republican votes to give the Democratic opposition the requisite strength to kill the bill. They were obtained, and the bill was killed. No one supposes that the professional lobbyist works for nothing himself, or obtains votes without giving solid considerations for them. Nothing for nothing is the rule with this class in all their transactions, and when it was seen what men it was who had voted against their party in such an emergency, every one said they had their price. These men cannot complain of this. The public estimate is made on the general character of a man. If such gentlemen as Mr. Sloan, Mr. Graff, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Forster, Mr. Fish, or other well-known Republican members who might be named, had voted against the bill, the idea that anything but conscientious convictions had influenced them to vote against their party would have occurred to no one. These gentlemen would vote against any bill, no matter what it was, if they could not conscientiously approve it; and every one knows they would, and respects them for it. But when Messrs. Gugel, Watts, Betts, Hoffman, and Gallagher stood solidly in opposition to a bill which it was known that certain men were willing to pay to have defeated, and which was one of the best measures their party was committed to, there was no thought of conscientious conviction in the minds of either Republican or Democratic members. These men had given no evidence during their legislative career of being so troubled. They have been paid for their votes, was on everybody's lips; and should the Investigating Committee succeed in obtaining direct evidence of the bribery, public life will be purified to the extent of the retirement of at least five shameless scoundrels.

DELEGATES TO UTICA.

HORNELLSVILLE, April 23.—S. V. Lattimer, E. J. Cox, and Austin Lathrop were yesterday elected delegates at Addison for the Second District of Steuben County. Resolutions indorsing Gov. Tilden were adopted.

ALBANY, April 23.—In four Assembly District Conventions held on Saturday in Erie County, delegates to the Utica Convention were chosen who are in favor of Gov. Tilden's nomination for the Presidency. They are as follows: Second District, Matthew Dauchy, Louis Knell, and G. C. Grimard; Third District, A. P. Laning, L. P. Dayton, and James M. Humphrey; Fourth District, Charles F. Tabor, Joseph Holway, and G. K. Lester; Fifth District, Frank Thorn, Burt Chaffee, and A. K. Woodward.

At the Second Assembly Convention of Chautauqua County, held yesterday, Hon. Obed Edson, A. J. Weck, and W. Bookstaver were elected delegates to Utica. Resolutions were adopted favoring the nomination of Gov. Tilden for the Presidency.

BUFFALO, April 23.—The following are the delegates elected from the Fifth Assembly District to the Utica Convention: Frank Thorne, Bush Chaffee, A. K. Woodward. The First District adjourned until Monday.

UTICA, April 23.—The delegates from the Third District, Oneida County, to the Utica Convention are Harvey K. Bedell and James D. Corcoran, of Rome, and Benjamin A. Stone, of Camden.

A GIRL DROWNED IN CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, April 23.—A girl named Hattie Locke, aged nine years, was drowned in Eastman Brook, at East Concord, this evening. She was out driving with Mr. Frank Adams and three other children, when the horse, in crossing a bridge, broke through a plank, and, in his efforts to extricate himself, backed the carriage and its five occupants into the river. Mr. Adams succeeded in rescuing all but Hattie.

GEN. HEDRICK EXPLAINS.

AN ATTEMPT TO VINDICATE HIMSELF IN CONNECTION WITH THE POST-TRADERSHIP RING.

Gen. J. M. Hedrick has printed in the Ottumwa (Iowa) *Courier* a long letter, in which he says that "the garbled and distorted statements which the Clymer Committee has permitted to go to the country" have induced him to make to his friends a statement of what he said and of his connection with the post traderships. He says:

"The concurrent testimony of Mr. Leighton and myself was to the effect that in 1869, directly after the appointment of Gen. Belknap to the War Office, we were applicants for certain trading posts; that after nearly a year's application and waiting he was appointed trader at Griffin and I at Concho, in Texas; that directly after these appointments, to wit, in the Winter of 1870-1, Mr. Leighton went to Texas with a competent clerk to run the business; that he and I formed a partnership in the meantime whereby it was agreed that we were to be equal partners, Mr. Leighton having charge of the business until I could make arrangements to go to Texas and attend to the business in person, as it was then my intention to do. He carried with him my power of attorney, approved by the War Office, and upon his arrival there, finding such large and undesirable stocks and buildings on hand, he made a running arrangement with the incumbents of these places, by which it was agreed that they should continue the business in their own names for six to twelve months, to enable them to reduce their stocks and get in shape to surrender their places without loss, which was an arrangement made in the interest and at the request of the traders. Mr. Leighton was there much of the time with his clerk exercising a general supervision of the business, the occupants of the places dividing the profits with us, we holding the appointments. Not long after this I was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and then resigned my appointment at Concho, Mr. Leighton following suit as to Griffin, we having held these places about nine months, and I receiving as my share of the profits in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars, out of which my share of the expenses of Mr. Leighton, his clerk, &c., were to be deducted. Subsequently Mr. Leighton, Capt. Tillotson, and myself secured the appointments at Fetterman in Wyoming and Buford in Dakota, in which arrangement I was to be a partner and have one-third interest in the net profits after all interest, clerk hire, and other expenses were paid, and at a late period, to wit, in July, 1874, the post at Fort A. Lincoln was secured, with Mr. R. C. Seip as the appointee, and Mr. Leighton and myself as partners with him, although from this place nothing has as yet been received, the profits, if any, accumulating in old stock, which is an extremely uncertain factor. It is in accordance with the testimony that at no one time had we more than two posts, except since Lincoln was added, and that from the latter no profit has been withdrawn, if any has really accumulated; and that during that time we only held three with four parties in interest. Mr. Leighton testified that during all this time, since 1870, I had drawn out of the business some ten thousand dollars, while my testimony was to the effect that from all these sources I had not realized to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, although I was not then or now in possession of the exact data. Mr. Leighton was my intimate and personal friend who had been raised in this city. He had been engaged in this business for years on the frontier before our partnership was entered into, which was made on his motion and accepted by me. It was the understanding at the outset that as soon as my affairs would permit I was to take an active personal hand in the business, but my subsequent appointment as Supervisor and retention in office has prevented. Capt. Tillotson and Mr. Seip, our other two partners, were appointed on the highest and best recommendations, while Mr. Leighton was indorsed by some of the leading Republicans in Iowa and Nebraska. These post appointments furnished good credit to the appointee, and under the experienced and skillful management of Messrs. Leighton and Tillotson they have paid their way without the necessity of borrowing much capital, the interest on which, however, has been paid by the store. That the business done has been fair and honorable is testified to by Gen. Hazen, one of the few Democratic officers in the service, and who has been in command at Fort Buford almost all the time since Mr. Leighton's appointment. I have a letter of his before me in which he indorses Mr. Leighton and his business management in the highest terms. This is significant, considering the well-known hostility of Gen. Hazen to the President and Gen. Belknap. * * * I have no other connection with the post-trader business, except in 1869-70 to aid in getting Mr. J. C. McCormick, of Omaha, appointed at Fort Laramie, with an understanding then that McCormick, Leighton, and myself were to run it, but which arrangement was never consummated, and out of which I never received anything, except that Mr. Leighton paid me for my traveling expenses to and from Washington some two trips in 1869-70, pending the appointment. Immediately after the passage of the law authorizing the appointment of post-traders by the Secretary of War, I became an applicant for the appointment at Camp Supply for myself, a brother, and a brother-in-law, with the understanding that the two latter were to go to the place and receive wages and an interest in the business, they both being in needy circumstances. The appointment was finally secured for this purpose, with the understanding that the commission was to be in the name of Mr. Reynolds, the old incumbent, who had a large stock of goods at the place, and that we were to go down there as soon as possible and enter into active business at the post. I subsequently sent my brother down there into the Indian Territory at my own expense, and then Mr. Reynolds refused to ratify the agreement, and he returned, and in consequence of this disagreement, remained out of employment for some time at my expense, including his trip to the Indian country as aforementioned. I had previously made several visits to Washington, to aid Mr. Reynolds as to business connected with his post, as is fully shown in his letters to me, on file with the committee at Washington, but receiving in the meantime my appointment of Supervisor, our partnership arrangements with Mr. Reynolds fell to the ground by mutual consent, I only receiving from him a decent and reasonable share of the profit during the time the partnership existed and to cover the expense of my trips to Washington, made under his direction, and the expenses of my brother to the Indian Territory, &c., as above described. I may add that these payments were voluntarily made to me by Mr. Reynolds as being but just and due to me to cover my time, expenses, and interest in the business during the time that interest existed."

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The following Post Office changes have been made during the week ending April 22, 1876:

New-England.—Office Discontinued—Westport Harbor, Bristol County, Mass. Name Changed—South Amesbury, Essex County, Mass., to Merrimackport. Postmasters Appointed—John M. Cutts, East New-Portland, Somerset County, Me.; Mrs. Ann M. Jarvis, East Surry, Hancock County, Me.; James A. Clark, West Camden, Knox County, Me.; David McClure, East Hebron, Grafton County, N. H.; John J. Backus, Marston Mills, Barnstable County, Mass.; John Hussey, Swift River, Hampshire County, Mass.; John A. Loomis, Bolton, Holland County, Conn.; Correl Tiffany, Centre Hill, Hartford County, Conn.; G. Thurston Murdock, New-Boston, Windham County, Conn.; Zelites T. Granniss, Pequabuck, Litchfield County, Conn.; Mrs. Jane C. Johnson, Redding, Fairfield County, Conn.; Patrick Fox, Sterling Hill, Windham County, Conn.; Mrs. Ann E. Cady, West Stafford, Tolland County, Conn.; Mrs. Jane D. Caswell, Narragansett Pier, Washington County, R. I.; Mrs. Rowena K. Lewis, Pine Hill, Washington County, R. I.

New-York.—Office Established—South Kortright, Delaware County, Joseph A. Dean, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—William S. Spencer, Blodgett Mills, Cortland County; Mrs. Ruth M. Sudam, Caroline, Tompkins County; Garrett B. Vroom, Castleton Corners, Richmond County; James Hoskins, Centre Lisle, Broome County; James A. Slover, Charlton, Saratoga County; George W. Miller, Clarkson, Monroe County; E. W. Leavitt, Emmonsburg, Fulton County; John Piggott, Greece, Monroe County; Gideon Johnson, Himmasville, Oswego County; B. C. Yeomans, Lafayetteville, Dutchess County; Lucius Delamater, Medusa, Albany County; Lewis Burr, Seneca, Schuyler County; Charles McNeil, Trout River, Franklin County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Mina Dittier, Green Village, Morris County; Harrison W. Crosby, Jamesburg, Middlesex County; Edward E. Kitchell, Whitehall, Morris County.

Pennsylvania.—Name Changed—South Creek, Bradford County, to Gillett.

HOW IT STRIKES ONE DEMOCRAT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* telegraphed the following on Friday night last: "A sensational story was recently sent broadcast that he [President Grant] ordered the payment of Government money to carry New-York for the Republicans, &c. It was charged that John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections, was the individual who disbursed the money. Davenport appeared before the committee to-day, all the Democrats expecting to catch the President, but he made their hair stand on end by making revelations, sustained by documentary evidence, showing that astonishing election frauds have been perpetrated in that City for years by Sam Tilden's Democrats. Davenport appears again to-morrow, and it will take several days to complete his testimony, which will be rich and startling. The Democrats have got hold of the wrong man."

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF FRANCE.

According to statistics recently published, the National Library of France occupies the first rank in the list of European establishments, with 1,150,000 volumes and 80,000 manuscripts. The libraries of the country contain nearly seven millions of volumes; Italy, 4,150,000 books and manuscripts; England, 1,773,000; Austria, 2,488,000; Prussia, 2,040,000; Bavaria, 1,268,000; Belgium, 510,000; Russia, 852,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas gave his sixth and last symphony concert of the present season at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening. The audience was as large as usual, and its appreciation of Mr. Thomas' exertions took the somewhat uncommon form of a unanimous summons to reappear upon the platform after the entertainment terminated. The most interesting part of the programme was undoubtedly Schubert's symphony in C, No. 9. This important but thoroughly clear and impressive work was admirably executed, and the wonderfully precise interpretation of its tuneful music was followed by rapturous applause. Novelty was represented upon the bill by the "spinning chorus" and ballad from Wagner's "Fliegende Hollaender." We cannot say a great deal either for the selection or for its rendering—the latter so far as the vocalists' share of the performance is in question. The scene loses much by its transfer from the stage to the concert-room, and its execution by Mr. Thomas' soloists—Misses Pfeil and Harrison, with a small chorus—dragged somewhat as to time, and was, moreover, somewhat deficient in massiveness. The remaining numbers of the evening consisted of the overture to "Leonore" No. 3, and Brahms' variations on a theme by Haydn, two well-known pieces as to the perfect delivery of which by Mr. Thomas' forces the reader scarcely needs a reminder. Without reviewing in detail the series of concerts just ended, a hurried retrospective glance at their record may have some value. Mr. Thomas has not made known this season much that was new, but his selections have been of so high an order that complaint on any score is not to be thought of. The list of compositions rendered since the first concert on Nov. 13 opens with Liszt's "Divina Commedia," Beethoven's 8th symphony being played on the same night. Then Reinecke's new symphony No. 2 in C minor, illustrative of the impression of the poem of "Hakon Jarl," was heard, with Beethoven's 7th symphony, and Schumann's "Concertstueck." The programme for the third concert was devoted to Beethoven, the 9th symphony, and the familiar violin concerto being its chief elements, and the programme for the fourth compassed Raff's new "Hungarian Suite," Koechel's concerto in C, for piano and orchestra, and Haydn's symphony in G. The fifth concert made known Rubinstein's new dramatic aria called "Hecuba," and Bach's suite in C, while Beethoven contributed the "Eroica" symphony. The soloists at these affairs were Mmes. Stirling and Drasdil—by no means remarkable artists, but the most acceptable singers attainable; Herr Jacobsohn, whose fine interpretation of the Beethoven concerto for violin is to be remembered; Mme. Schiller and Mr. William Mason, pianists. Of the work of the orchestra during the season it is only necessary to repeat that it has left absolutely nothing to desire. It is only to be regretted that New-York should be so chary of substantial tributes of admiration for laborers in art, that Mr. Thomas should have to pass three-fourths of the year in civilizing the dilettanti of the rural districts. They go hence to Philadelphia, where they will delight the visitors to the Exhibition nightly for six months.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The concert given by the Philharmonic Society at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, brought the present season to a close. The programme commenced with a precise and effective rendering of Beethoven's 4th symphony, and then Mr. S. B. Mills contributed to the programme what can fairly be called its most important number. Mr. Mills executed Chopin's concerto for piano and orchestra in E minor, No. 11. This elaborate and not too well-proportioned composition is so seldom heard in its entirety as to be almost a novelty. It opens with a vigorous allegro maestoso; a romance follows, and the third and last movement is in form of a rondo. Mr. Mills, who can always be depended upon for scholarly and tasteful work, fairly surpassed himself in his treatment of this trying subject. He has rarely played with equal sentiment, and never, within our recollection, with a more marked and extended variety of touch. The second movement of the concerto—the most familiar—demands an imagination and delicacy entirely distinct from the purely technical requisites of many tasks of the sort, and in this portion of the piece the pianist produced an impression very seldom wrought in these days of din-producing and finger-exercise-playing *virtuosi*. The fanciful tone-pictures of the romance were delightfully colored by Mr. Mills, the sympathy and skill of the artist with the dainty themes and arabesques of the Polish musician receiving, by the way, no slight aid in their expression by a wonderful Steinway piano an instrument constructed, we believe, on the newest scientific principles, and one, at any rate, which for richness, clearness, and brilliancy of tone effaced all recollections of previous experiments. Mr. Mills executed, later on, Liszt's Rhapsodie No. 10. The novel element of the programme was Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture. Admirable as a specimen of the full and powerful instrumentation of the period, we cannot say that the strange themes and violent passages of this vigorous but rather shapeless achievement impressed us profoundly. Mendelssohn's "Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage" rounded off the proceedings. The series of concerts which ended Saturday do not exact a lengthened review, although several of the entertainments have been quite interesting. The society concluded its labors without the aid of Mr. Bergmann, who resigned his position as conductor after the fourth concert, and made way for Mr. George Matzka, a much-respected musician, who, however, is too deficient in magnetism to ever exercise a suitable authority over an orchestra such as the Philharmonic Society ought to supply. At the first concert of the series on Nov. 13 the "Eroica" symphony, a new and rather *décousu* overture called "Julius Cæsar," by Herr Von Bülow, and Brahms' concerto for piano and orchestra, opus 15, were given. In the second, Spohr's "Weihe der Töne," Liszt's "Préludes," and Mendelssohn's violin concerto were the principal elements of the bill, while a new and commonplace symphony by Metzdorff, Haydn's 3d symphony, and Reinecke's piano concerto No. 2 made up the selections for the third entertainment. The main selections for the fourth concert were Liszt's "On the Mountain," the 4th symphony, and Beethoven's piano concerto No. 5; and, for the fifth, Raff's 2d symphony, Schubert's "unfinished" symphony, Spohr's "Faust" overture, and some violin music by Vieuxtemps, were the substance of the programme. The solo artists during the season were Miss Julia Rivé, a young pianist of decided merit; Mme. Nannette Falk-Auerbach, pianist; Miss Luckhardt, pianist; Señor Joseph White, violinist, and Mme. Pappenheim and Herr Wachtel, vocalists. It would be idle compliment to affirm that the performers were one and all entitled to the distinction of appearing at concerts which ought to be representative entertainments, but in the case of the Philharmonic Society, as in that of Mr. Thomas, the paucity of eminent artists from abroad this Winter will serve as an excuse for poverty in this direction. The orchestra of the society, while their achievements have sometimes fallen short of excellence, have nevertheless accomplished much that is creditable. Their interpretation of Beethoven and Schumann is to be referred to as conspicuously good, and, as the band is about one hundred strong, their tone is exceedingly rich and powerful. The Philharmonic Society reaches its thirty-fifth season in the Fall, and upon the greater or less attractiveness of its concerts its fate, after this period, is dependent. With the elements it controls, it wants but a strong governing hand—musically and materially—to place it in the foremost rank. During the coming six months this is the topic to which all attention ought to be directed by its members. The public will await their action with anxiety, and should the results of their councils be those of wisdom, the future of the Society, spite of past somnolence and carelessness, need not be despaired of.

THE BOSTON BRISTOW CLUB.

At the meeting in Boston, Friday night, to organize a Bristow club, the following was reported as the declaration of principles of the club and the basis of its organization: "The Bristow club of Boston is formed with the purpose of advocating and promoting the nomination of the best men in office, purity in elections, and a return to the honest government of the early days of the republic. While we freely recognize that there may be an honest difference of opinion in regard to the fittest person to fill the Presidential office, we confidently present the name of the Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, as a true representative of that fidelity to trust, vigor in administration, and courageous and active hostility to corruption which the times demand."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE DELIGHTS OF JURY DUTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The jury in a trivial case tried before the United States Circuit Court on Thursday were locked up in order to arrive at a decision, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon found to their surprise, on attempting to communicate with the court, after an hour's deliberation and their inability to agree, that the Judge had left without any specific instructions, other than for the jury to hand in their sealed verdict Monday morning. Notwithstanding repeated efforts were made to find his Honor, the jurymen found themselves prisoners Friday morning, with a fair prospect of remaining in prison until Monday, when the Judge was expected to return from his trip to Syracuse in comfortable enjoyment of his sacred holiday. Who would not desire to serve as juryman?

FRIDAY, April 14, 1876.

A REVIEWER CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the last week there appeared in your paper notice of a recent translation of *Naquet on Legal Chemistry*, in which the writer says: "*Taylor's Manual* and *Beck's Elements*, although, if we mistake not, both books have been reprinted in this country,"&c. The writer evidently supposes Dr. Beck was a foreigner, and justice to ourselves, especially in this Centennial year, seems to require a correction of this error.

Dr. Beck was born at Schenectady, in this State, in 1791, and died at Albany in 1855, having resided all his life in this country. The first edition of his great work was published in 1823, and it has since been "reprinted" and translated in several foreign countries. The Lippincotts are now preparing to issue, under the supervision of Dr. Porter, of Albany, and for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Pierre Van Cortland, of Croton, N. Y., the twelfth American edition.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the hay-loft of the Birdsall House barn, New-Canaan, Conn., which spread to and destroyed the stables and carriage-house belonging to Wallace Dann, the saloon of John Edmonds, the billiard saloon and barn of Christian Shumacher, the carriage manufactory and blacksmith shop of Charles Dann, and the carriage factory of John Thatcher, together with other small buildings. A light, favorable wind and general hard work by the citizens kept the fire from crossing Elm street and destroying the entire village.

There were three incendiary fires in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Weddie & Hill's cooper shop, on South Water street, was destroyed; loss, $11,000; insurance, $6,000. Also, Thomas McWhinnie's residence, adjoining the cooper shop, whose loss is $3,500; insurance, $2,200. William Stewart's dwelling was partially destroyed, causing a loss of $1,000; uninsured. A barn on Washington street was also destroyed, and there was an attempt to burn a dwelling, on Albany street.

John McCann's carriage repairing shop, Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The loss on the stock is estimated at $1,000, and that on the building at $900; insured for $500 in a Brooklyn company.

The residence of John Metzler, No. 58 Yates avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged to the extent of $500 by fire, occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, yesterday morning.

F. S. Kerns' tobacco factory on Purdytown Hill, near Sunbury, Penn., was on Saturday night destroyed by fire. Loss about $12,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A Lisbon dispatch announces that the Princess Isabella, of Portugal, died on Saturday.

D. M. Johnston, recently from this City, was arrested at Providence, R. I., on Saturday night, on a charge of forgery.

The ill health of Cardinal Antonelli again excites serious apprehensions. The Pope was closeted with him a long time on Friday.

The body of James McDermott was found in the river, at Providence, R. I., on Saturday. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

THE RAISING OF THE VANGUARD.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VANGUARD, NOW SUNK OFF THE COAST OF IRELAND, TO BE RAISED.

The London *Standard* says: "The attempt to raise the Vanguard is now on the eve of being made, but some preliminary arrangements are still necessary before it can be commenced. The advertisement for tenders on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty, in December last, elicited more than 450 replies, and a contract for raising the vessel has been entered into with a French civil engineer who has for a considerable time been a resident in England. The method he proposes to adopt is as follows: Caissons are to be used having a measurement of ten feet in diameter and eleven feet in length. They are to be provided with two rings at the top and bottom, and to each of the lower rings there will be about two feet of chain, having a hook attached. These chains and hooks are to be used to facilitate the attaching process to the Vanguard. The contractor intends to attach the caissons to any good holdfast, such as portholes, &c., and as the ship is now lying on her starboard side at an angle of about 70°, he further intends to right her, and to pass a chain round her, going under her stern and stern-posts, and joining so as to make a cradle. This chain he will attach to the caissons. In the interior of the ship, about two thousand air balloons will be placed, each having a lifting power in water of one ton. The first work of the divers below water will be to attach the caissons by the chains to the vessel, until a sufficient number of caissons has been lowered to float the ship. Of course she will only rise gradually, so the contractor intends to draw her to shallow water, and when he has brought her sixty feet, or thereabouts, from the level of the sea to her keel he will lower a floating dock and catch her. The method has never been tried in practice, and we hope it may prove successful. The caissons are to be made of iron, as they are to have air pumped into them to three atmospheres, so as to counterbalance the pressure of the water. The operations will be carried on with great difficulty, as it is very dark at the depth of nineteen fathoms. However, it is intended to try electric lights as well as submarine lamps. In November the Vanguard was eight feet six inches in the sand, and since then we understand that more sand has drifted round her.

THE ART OF KILLING MADE EASY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The art of killing made easy has made great progress of late years, but nowhere, perhaps, more than in France. The guillotine is already a very different object from what it was when it left the hands of its learned inventor, and it promises in time to become such a complete and attractive piece of mechanism that condemned men may ultimately embrace it, if not with joy, at all events with a kind of curiosity and confidence. That high and mighty personage in France known as *l'exécuteur des hautes œuvres*—in plainer English, the public executioner—has just added another important modification to the fatal French instrument of death, by which it will be entirely self-acting. He has invented a few mysterious grooves which so work that as soon as the sufferer falls or is pushed on to the *bascule*, his head runs into the *lunette*, and the knife comes down the next second. Really, French criminals cannot complain of the kind attention shown to them by the powers that be."

ANOTHER WIFE'S PROTEST.

In the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* is advertised a "notice" which reads:

My husband, Michael McCarthy, advertises that I have left his bed and board. I wish to say that the bed was my own, bought with my own money, and that for the most of the time since we were married I have furnished the board for both him and myself. Last Sunday night he beat me, and forced me, half naked, to leave the house. On Sunday he came home beastly drunk and quarrelsome, and compelled me to seek a neighbor's protection. I am covered with wounds where he has beaten me. He has beat me and dragged me by the hair repeatedly, and is a ruffian and tyrant. He has never clothed me, and has repeatedly robbed me of my little money and valuables. I could not get credit on his account. He has none himself. The public may judge between us.

ANNA McCARTHY.

VIRGINIA, April 15, 1876.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF LILLE.

A robbery, which has set the world of art on the lookout, is reported from Lille, France. A well-dressed man went to the Museum, and during the temporary absence of the keeper took down a small picture by Watteau, called the "Barbier de Lille en 1792," hid it under his coat, and made off. Before leaving the building entirely, however, he had the conscience to deposit the frame of the painting in the court-yard. Another artistic discovery has been made in the same town. While employed in some excavations, the workmen suddenly alighted upon the ruins of a Roman city. The chief remains at present inspected are those of a temple, which antiquarians attribute to Apollo. Tumular stones of the seventh and eighth centuries and some rich mosaics of a very primitive date have also been dug up.

COL. SPENCER'S MURDER.

HIS LIFE AND FAMILY HISTORY.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE MURDERED MAN—THE SON OF PRESIDENT TYLER'S SECRETARY OF WAR—HIS BROTHER HANGED AT THE YARD-ARM OF A BRIG IN 1842.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 21.

Our Jefferson City dispatches yesterday contained an account of the murder, at Linn, Mo., last Tuesday morning, of Col. Spencer, by W. L. Jeffries, of Texas. The Spencer referred to is Ambrose C. Spencer, son of John C. Spencer, a former Secretary of War, and grandson of Judge Ambrose Spencer, an eminent jurist of the State of New-York.

Mr. Spencer came to St. Louis about two years ago, and calling on Hon. Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, represented that he was in impoverished circumstances, and was pushed to pay board for himself and family. As Mr. Allen had been the particular friend of his father, and had helped him to obtain an important official position, he now came, in his distress, on the score of former friendship between his father and Mr. Allen to implore assistance. Mr. Allen examined his letters and papers, and ascertained that he was what he purported to be. Spencer stated that he once had been in good circumstances. He had owned a plantation in the South, but had been entirely broken up and impoverished by the war. He was a scholar, versed in the classics, and had studied law. Mr. Allen gave him a position as tally clerk in the freight office at the Plum Street Depot, with a salary of $25 per month. He asked at times to be promoted to some better paying position, and at length threw up his situation and took to the practice of law, but afterward left the city. The account of his being shot at Linn was the first intimation that Mr. Allen had of his whereabouts. Mr. Allen supposed while Spencer was here that he had a wife, but he knew nothing and never inquired about his domestic affairs.

John C. Spencer, the father of the murdered man, was not Secretary of the Navy under President Pierce, as stated, but Secretary of War under Tyler. His son, who was a brother of Ambrose C. Spencer, was not hung by Capt. Wilkes, the distinguished commander of the Southern Exploring Expedition. Young Spencer was a midshipman on board the United States brig Somers, commanded by Commodore Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, and he, together with Cromwell and Small, were hanged at the yard-arm of the brig by order of Mackenzie on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to mutiny, murder the Captain and officers, and to sail to the Isle of Pines, in the West Indies, to join the pirates in a buccaneering cruise. This occurred in November, 1842. The brig arrived at New-York with twelve men in irons, and stood off the harbor two days. The commander sent a messenger to Washington with his version of the affair, to the Secretary of the Navy, and the publication was first made in the official paper. The public was astounded with the intelligence of the mutiny, and excited to admiration by the energy with which the commander suppressed it by hanging the ringleaders, Spencer, Cromwell and Small. Commodore Mackenzie landed in New-York with his crew and went in solemn procession to the church where thanks to God were offered up for the great deliverence. But John C. Spencer, father of one of the executed mutineers, and then Secretary of War, published to the country an entirely different version of the affair, characterizing the act of Mackenzie as cowardly and unnecessary. Through his influence Mackenzie was tried by a naval court-martial at Brooklyn, but was acquitted. An effort was made to indict him before the United States District Court, which failed. Public opinion in the matter changed, however, and the alleged mutiny on a ship manned by one hundred and twenty persons, ninety-six of whom were mere apprentices, was received as the romance of a boy who had been reading piratical stories.

Mackenzie, besides being a distinguished naval officer, was a man of literary note. He was the author of *A Year in Spain by an American*, *Spain Revisited*, and also of a *Life of John Paul Jones*. Some four or five years after this he was killed by a fall from a horse at his country place near New-York, and among other fatalities the brig Somers, with all on board, was foundered in the ocean. The distinguished Indian fighter, Col. R. S. Mackenzie, now in command at Fort Sill, is a son of the Commodore.

The service rendered by Mr. Allen to John C. Spencer, alluded to by the son of the latter, was of an important political character. After the death of Gen. Harrison, Tyler retained the Cabinet officers selected by the former. The veto of the United States Bank and other fiscal bills caused a flare-up in the Cabinet, which resulted in the resignation of all the Secretaries except Daniel Webster. The Whig Party was furious. Tyler was puzzled to reconstruct his Cabinet. Himself, Webster, John Quincy Adams, and Mr. Allen agreed that in the storm that was prevailing the Cabinet should be a unit.

One day President Tyler met Mr. Allen, who was then editor of the *Madisonian*, the Whig organ, and, accosting him, said: "Mr. Allen, I want you to name for me a Secretary of War—one who is competent, efficient, and who will give unity to my Administration." Mr. Allen became satisfied that the President was in earnest in his request, and told the latter he would comply with his wishes in this respect. Mr. Allen cast about to make the selection, and bethinking himself that Mr. Spencer was about the kind of man needed, and that he was withal drifting with the leading Whigs in opposition to Tyler, immediately sat down, and, addressing a letter to Mr. Spencer, asked him if he would accept the post of Secretary of War if tendered to him by the President, as he assured him would be done in case he expressed willingness to accept. Mr. Spencer, being then in Albany, took the next boat for New-York, and calling on Daniel Webster, at the Astor House, showed him the letter from Mr. Allen, and asked his advice in the matter. Mr. Webster urged him to accept the place. Mr. Spencer forthwith posted to Washington, called on Mr. Allen, and the latter went with him to the President, and the result was that he received the appointment of Secretary of War. And this was the favor which Mr. Allen did for the father of the Mr. Spencer who had called on him for assistance and who was shot down the other morning at Linn.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER—HE IS SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO AVOID THE ASSASSIN—THE CAUSE OF THE CRIME.

From the Chamois (Mo.) Leader, April 20.

Our usually quiet little town was the scene of a most atrocious and bloody tragedy which transpired on Monday morning of this week, a little after 8 o'clock, and which sent a thrill of horror and dismay through the entire community. Early on that morning a stranger, by the name of J. W. Jeffries, a railroad employe, and lately residing in Marshall, Texas, arrived in town, and made inquiries for Col. Spencer and family. Having received the necessary directions he proceeded at once to the residence of Capt. George W. Hopkins, who resides a short distance from town, and had a private interview with Mrs. Spencer. From the conversation had during this visit, it appears that the stranger claimed Mrs. Spencer as his lawful wife and her little boy as his child, and insisted that they should leave Spencer immediately and go off with him. His request being refused, he retraced his steps to town. But a short time afterward, Col. Spencer came into town, calling at Mr. Thompson's saddlery establishment, where he engaged in a conversation with several gentlemen. While thus talking, the door was suddenly oppened, the stranger appearing at the entrance with a revolver in his hand, pointing at Col. Spencer, and saying in a loud and commanding voice: "Where is my wife, Col. Spencer?" The Colonel had hardly time to stammer: "Who are you? What do you mean?" when the stranger fired three shots at him in rapid succession, none of them taking effect. By this time the Colonel had succeeded in reaching the street, but the stranger being close to his heels, fired a fourth time, hitting his mark and laying the fleeing man prostrate. When we arrived at the scene of the tragedy we beheld Jeffries standing in the street with the revolver in his hand. Pointing at his victim and addressing himself to the crowd, he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, that is the man who has abducted my wife and stolen my boy," and turning to the Sheriff, he said: "Sir, I am your prisoner; take this pistol, I have no further use for it." While the Sheriff took his man to the jail the citizens crowded around the wounded man, and a moment's examination discovered a ghastly wound in his head. He was removed to one of the lower rooms of the Court-house and medical aid provided instantly, but a brief examination revealed to the experienced eyes of the physicians that the wound was mortal and that he could not live. He lingered until 8 o'clock P. M., when death relieved him from his sufferings. We saw Jeffries in his cell on the same evening, and found him to be a man of average stature, well dressed, and of good appearance. He wears a light mustache and goatee, and has hair of the same color. His eyes are gray, and his face is striking, or rather peculiar, and shows much determination, a strong will, and much independence of spirit. Judging from his letters, written to some attorney in this town, he must be a very sensitive man, who loved his wife and child almost with idolatry.

MEMORIAL HALL TO DR. ISAAC WATTS.

A very interesting ceremony took place at Southampton, England, on Sunday, the 9th inst., in the opening of the Watts Memorial Hall, a commodious block of school buildings dedicated to the memory of the famous sacred poet, Dr. Watts, who was born in Southampton, in a house still standing, which forms part of a quadrangle known as Hampton Court, French street. The inhabitants of this town have long had pride in the recollection that Southampton was the birthplace of Dr. Watts, and some years ago they erected a marble statue to his memory in the West Park. The Chapel of Above Bar has a paramount right to claim Dr. Watts as its own, for it is there that the family of which he was so distinguished a member worshiped for a century or more; it was there that Isaac Watts, Sr., acted in the office of deacon for forty-eight years, and it was there that the poet himself was baptized, (his name being the first in the baptismal registry.) It was there, also, that, dissatisfied—so it is said—with the hymns sung in the chapel, or meeting-house, as it was then termed, he made his first effort as a poet. The new school buildings completely cover the site of Watts' garden at the rear of the chapel—a plot of ground conveyed to the deacons of the chapel in perpetuity—and they form an appropriate and lasting memorial of the poet in his native town on the very spot where he thought and worshiped. The style of the building is free Italian, and the total cost is about six thousand pounds. The large central hall will accommodate 1,000 persons.

INCIDENTS IN AN ENGINEER'S LIFE.

THE HERO OF A BURNING FREIGHT DEPOT—HOW SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED IN ONE MONTH—A STORY WHICH STARTLED AN ARKANSAS CLERGYMAN—A SAD EVENT.

FISHKILL LANDING, Saturday, April 22, 1876.

W. G. Van Buskirk, the Master Mechanic of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, is an old and experienced railroad engineer, having followed the profession nearly all his life. He is a man who has grown gray in the service of railroad companies, most of his time having been spent in Minnesota and the far West, where he has been employed on several different roads. He was the first engineer that ever run a locomotive west of the Mississippi, and is the one who, with indomitable courage and great presence of mind, run a locomotive into the burning freight depot at Winona, Minn., and by opening the safety-valve allowed the steam to escape with such force that it put the flames out and saved the large structure. This act of heroism was heralded far and wide by the newspapers of the country, and Van Buskirk was given unbounded praise everywhere. A few other incidents in the life of Mr. Van Buskirk which occurred in the West several years ago are of interest. Mr. Van Buskirk had been upon the road some five or six years, and during one month of that time his train killed four persons, at as many different times and in various ways. The first of the four victims was a farmer, who had left his team standing in the field where he was engaged plowing, and ran across the track to get a drink of water. Hearing the approaching train thundering along, he started to return to his team to save them, and in so doing lost his own life. He jumped across the track, just escaping the point of the pilot, but was struck by part of the engine frame and killed. The train was brought to a stand-still, and the unfortunate farmer picked up and taken home, a few rods distant. Upon examination it was found that his back was broken. Returning to the train, the railroad men discovered that the team, which the farmer wanted to save, had not moved from the spot where he left them. The second man killed that month fell under the wheels while the train was in motion. He attempted to get on the train, slipped and fell, and was crushed to an indescribable mass of flesh and bones. The killing of the third man aroused the deepest feelings of sorrow in the engineer's breast. The man was a poor farmer, who was standing at a distant crossing with his team, apparently waiting for the train to go by. The engineer observed him, and thinking that that was his object, an occurrence frequently noticed by engineers, steam was not shut off, and the train flew along at lightning speed. Had the farmer remained where he was the train would have passed without touching him, but for some unexplained and mysterious reason he whipped up his horses just as the locomotive approached, and the man and the two horses were struck and killed. This man was also cut into a shapeless mass.

The fourth person killed was a passenger who, at one of the stations where the train stopped, got off the train and ran across the track to a saloon to get a drink. Before he returned the train had started. Mr. Van Buskirk saw the man coming, but, as it was wet and the rails very slippery, and he had a hard time to get the train under headway, he did not shut off steam, but kept on. The man caught the train and grabbed hold of the hand-railing, running along with the car. It was the forward end of the rear coach, but he could not manage to lift himself upon the platform. He held fast until he run into a wood-pile beside the track, which loosened his grasp of the railing and threw him under the wheels. The man was killed instantly. This accident occurred eight days after the third man was killed, and made four for that month.

Strange as it may appear, but a few days passed in the following month before Mr. Van Buskirk's train again commenced its deadly work. At a gathering one evening in the hotel where the engineer boarded, and after the fourth fatal accident had occurred, he was addressed by an acquaintance, who knew of the killing of the four persons, in this manner: "Well, Van, have you killed any one to-day?" The engineer replied, "No; but I've been mad enough all day to kill half a dozen if I could." Another friend who, overhearing the remark, cautioned the engineer against expressing himself in that manner, for, as he said, "somebody might snap you up, and, having killed so many lately, it would probably go hard with you." The proprietor of the hotel then asked the engineer if he had kept an account of the number he had killed there and in California? The answer given was that he knew of sixteen or seventeen, but when they got up to that number he gave up keeping a record of the killing. In a remote corner of the room sat a gentleman with a white necktie and having every appearance of a clergyman. He had been listening attentively to the conversation briefly noted, and when the engineer stated that he had killed sixteen or seventeen and failed to keep a record of future fatal accidents, he rose up in a horrified state of mind and exclaimed: "Monster! Monster! Landlord, I am a minister of the gospel from Arkansas. I have heard and read of the crime and atrocities of the West, and of the depredations of the savage Indians; but I am dumbfounded, and little did I think I was now among savages, or would here meet with such monsters as this man appears to be. Get my baggage and I will leave your house at once and seek some Christian gentleman who will harbor me over night, and in the morning I will leave this place where such monsters are tolerated." The reverend gentleman displayed his indignation with all sincerity, but was quieted somewhat when the landlord explained that the "monster" was none other than a railroad engineer, and that the people killed by him were killed by being run over by the cars accidentally. The parson was satisfied with the explanation given, but was not pleased much to see the gentleman make so light of the matter of taking human life. He lectured the party for a few moments, and concluded by saying that he would not patronize a company that employed men who made so little of taking a person's life, even if by accident. The next morning Van Buskirk jumped upon his engine and left the depot at 10 o'clock with his train. He pulled out slowly from the depot, but as he approached a road-crossing near the outskirts of the village, and for which he sounded his whistle, he observed two men in a wagon with what seemed to be an unmanageable horse. They appeared to be greatly frightened and almost bewildered at the sight of the approaching train, but did not leave the wagon. Brakes were called for, and everything done that could be to stop the train, but before its speed was checked the horse threw himself into the cattle-guard on one side of the crossing, dragging the wagon and its occupants after him. The locomotive struck them with crushing force, killing one man and the horse, and crippling the other man for life. When the engineer looked out of his cab window, to his great horror he beheld the mangled and lifeless form of the preacher who the night before had lectured the hotel party for the levity with which they treated such sad subjects as killing people, and who, having refused to ride on the train, had hired a conveyance to carry him to his destination. This was one of the saddest events of the engineer's life. The minister's friends lived close by, and his body was taken charge of by them and buried. The officiating clergyman in his discourse alluded to the hotel conversation, and his last words were, "Truly, Providence, Thy ways are mysterious."

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.—*Advertisement.*

THE PUPILS of the Male and Female Departments of Old Public School No. 7, former and present teachers, Trustees of the Public School Society, ex and present members of the Board of Education, Superintendents and ex and present school officers, are cordially invited to meet in the Old School-house, Chrystie street on Friday, April 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., to celebrate the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the school.—*Advertisement.*

Laughing Gas—89,000.

DR. COLTON, at Cooper Institute, has given the gas to 89,000 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

Diseased excretions of the mouth, which produce decayed teeth and fœtid breath, are instantly corrected by the use of MILK OF MAGNESIA.

The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats manufactured by ESPENSCHEID are models of grace, elegance, and taste. Try them at No. 118 Nassau st.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger.

MARRIED.

FOWLER—DUNNING.—On April 20, at the Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, assisted by Rev. F. G. Clark and Rev. Charles C. Hall, THOMAS P. FOWLER to ISABEL DUNNING, daughter of B. F. Dunning.

LECOUR—FERNHEAD.—On Wednesday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Elbert Clement, JOSEPH H. LECOUR to ELEANOR M. FERNHEAD, both of this City.

STURGES—THORP.—On Wednesday, April 19, at Trinity Church, Southport, Conn., by Rev. E. L. Wells, WILLIAM S. STURGES and JULIA A., daughter of W. H. Thorp.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 22d inst., HANNAH, widow of Jonathan Archer, aged 78 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son O. N. P. Archer, Esq., No. 14 West 52d st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Services will also be held at Tarrytown M. E. Church on Wednesday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The interment will be in the family burial plot at Tarrytown.

BLISS.—On the 21st inst., DALLETT BLISS, Esq., of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

CHAMPNEY.—On Sunday, April 23, FRANCIS T. CHAMPNEY, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHITTENDEN.—April 21, of consumption, JULIA AUGUSTA CHITTENDEN, aged 47 years, widow of the late Anning S. Chittenden, of Rochdale, N. J., and daughter of the late William C. Housman, of New-York City.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Paul's P. E. Church, corner Market and Hamilton sts., Paterson, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Coaches at depot, Paterson, on arrival of 8:15 train from 23d st., New-York. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

DAVIS.—At Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 21, JAMES D. DAVIS, in his 42d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DITMARS.—On Friday evening, April 21, after a short illness, ADELIA HAFF, wife of William B. Ditmars, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 224 Quincy st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

FOOTE.—In this City on Sunday, April 23, 1876, MARY EDMONDS, widow of Eli Foote, Esq., of Ridgefield, Conn., aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Sproull, No. 124 East 58th st., on Tuesday, 25th, at 4 P. M. Interment at Ridgefield on Wednesday.

HOWE.—At Roselle, New-Jersey, on Sunday, April 23, DELA M. KIPLING, wife of John J. Howe, in the 32d year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 25, at 12:30 P. M., at St. Luke's Church, Roselle. A special train on Central Railroad of New-Jersey will leave foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 11:15 A. M.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Sunday, April 23, after a brief illness, CATHARINE COLTER, relict of the late Job Ireland, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her nephew, Henry Welsh, No. 166 East 114th st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEGGETT.—On Sunday morning, April 23, SARAH, wife of Abraham Leggett, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 277 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 25th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Friday, April 21, SAMUEL K. LOCKWOOD.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LUDLAM.—On Thursday, 20th inst., ANNE BRINCKERHOFF, widow of the late John Ludlam, in the 97th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her son, David Ludlam, Jr., No. 146 East 127th st., Harlem. The interment will be at Tarrytown, N. Y.

MACDONALD.—At Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., JAMES M. MACDONALD, D. D., in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

MATTES.—At Glenwood, Rockbridge County, Va., Thursday morning, April 20, 1876, MARGARET L., wife of William F. Mattes, and daughter of Thomas R. Crittenden, M. D., Dover, N. J., aged 24 years.

Funeral at Dover, N. J., Tuesday, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MONTAGUE.—On Saturday, April 22, SALLIE HOWARD, wife of William L. Montague.

Funeral services this (Monday) afternoon from her late residence, No. 140 5th av. Interment at Baltimore, Md.

PETUS.—DE WITT C. PETUS, M. D., late Surgeon United States Army, on Saturday, April 22, of consumption, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 11 A. M., from Holy Trinity Church, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

PIGGOTT.—On Sunday morning, the 23d inst., ELIZA A., wife of William Piggott, of pneumonia.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 389 Washington st., on Tuesday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICH.—On April 23, at No. 326 Lexington av., of diphtheria, JANE A. RICH, M. D., formerly of Burlington, Vt.

ROMAIN.—Saturday, April 22, 1876, ANN, wife of Daniel Romain, Esq., aged 58 years.

Funeral on Tuesday at his late residence, Lodi, N. J., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Cedar Lawn.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 22, of heart disease, JOHN K. RUSSELL, JR., son of John K. and Julia G. Russell, aged 18 years.

☞ Maine and Florida papers please copy.

STROUT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, April 22, suddenly, ALICE G., infant daughter of Albion P. and Geraldine G. Strout.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 139 Lafayette av., Tuesday, April 25, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

TATUM.—On Saturday, the 22d inst., ANNA C., wife of Edward Tatum, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, No. 244 East 15th st., on Fifth day, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At his late residence, No. 44 West 34th st., on Friday, April 21, JOHN P. C. THOMPSON, formerly of Cuba, in the 63d year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the house at 9:30 A. M., on Tuesday, April 25, without further notice.

TRUSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 22, of congestion of the lungs, MARY, youngest child of John and Elizabeth K. Truslow, aged 3 years.

Funeral from No. 1,380 Pacific st., corner Brooklyn av., on Tuesday afternoon, April 25, at 3:30 o'clock.

VAN AMRINGE.—On Friday, 21st inst., ELEANOR VAN AMRINGE, widow of the late Augustus Van Amringe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M. on Monday, the 24th inst. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M. Carriages will be at the station on the arrival of train.

WILLETT.—On the 23d inst., WILLIAM M. WILLETT, Jr., in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his father, Madison av., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES
lately held at the Hippodrome
by
MOODY AND SANKEY
will be continued at the
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d st., corner of 4th av., in charge of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, as follows:

EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday, by ministers of the various churches, assisted in the music by members of the Hippodrome Choir.

EVENING MEETINGS:
MONDAY—For RECENT CONVERTS and INQUIRERS.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—Preaching by Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD.
FRIDAY—Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM LLOYD.
SATURDAY—For men only.

The evening services begin at 8 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock, followed by an inquiry meeting.
A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown, and at 1 P. M. for France, per steamer St. Laurent, via Havre; on Wednesday at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 6:30 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland, direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Alsatia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco May 1. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York May 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland writes: "I have habitually prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL in cases of Pulmonary Consumption with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, a large COLLECTION OF BOOKS, best ENGLISH and AMERICAN editions of STANDARD WORKS, to be sold by auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 24 and 25, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE SOUTHERN MISSIONARY CONVOCATION of the Diocese of New York meet to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, in St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, Rev. C. S. Stephenson, rector. Services commence at 11 o'clock.
The clergy of the City are invited to attend.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMedy for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF
ALICE'S ADVENTURES.

THE HUNTING OF THE SNARK,
AN AGONY IN EIGHT FITS,
BY LEWIS CARROLL,
Author of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," with Nine Illustrations by HENRY HOLIDAY. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $1 50. (This day.)

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No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMPLETE gentleman's establishment—coupé, harness, and pair; must be stylish and first class in every respect, the horses fit for driving to park phaeton. Address, with full information, T. A., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 128 WEST 18TH ST., two-story brick, 21 by 93. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at 10 A. M. or 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., best class of servants waiting for situations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants for all capacities at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a thorough chamber-maid and good family seamstress; can operate on sewing machine; is quiet and industrious; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman thoroughly experienced as waitress; gets up salads, cleans silver, can wait on dinner parties, &c.; is an excellent chamber-maid; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl, very respectable and well recommended; very good waitress and chamber-maid; neat and clean about her work and person; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, well recommended as a good waitress and first-class chamber-maid; eighteen months in her last place. Can be seen at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is a competent chamber-maid and experienced waitress; speaks English and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very respectable young woman, with best City testimonials; excellent chamber-maid; good seamstress, cut, fit, trim, &c.; would take care of growing children; desirable person; sober, honest, obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl not long in the country; to do chamber-work, or nurse, or any light work; would go a short distance in the country; wages no object. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl to do chamber-work, take care of children, sew, or any light work; a good Christian home more desired than high wages. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR FIRST-class Protestant chamber-maid, with the best of City references, either in City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good operator; best reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a private family; is a thoroughly competent person; first-class City reference. Call at No. 404 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 59 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 211 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person as chamber-maid and seamstress; would assist with growing children; City reference. Call at No. 111 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 126 West 35th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 759 2d av., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chamber-maid in a small family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 235 East 54th st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and washing; City reference. Call at No. 321 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Has a good knowledge of dress-making; City reference. Call at No. 125 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 71 West 55th st., (present employer's.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

COMPANION.—TRAVELING COMPANION WITH elderly lady or take charge of children, or as lady's maid; speaks French, English, and German; best City references. Inquire on Monday after 10 o'clock, at Gustave Bunout's hair store, up stairs, No. 1,145 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young women, together, to do the work of a family between them; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best of City and country references can be given. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters; would like places in a private family; one is an excellent family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and a superior laundress; the other is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; three years' reference from last place. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, with good reference; a good cook and washer and ironer; will do down-stairs or general house-work, in either City or country, for moderate wages, if a steady place. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RElialble young women, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries in superior style; is also, an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has one and five years' reference from her last places; City or country. Call at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, &c.; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. E.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHOM WE KNOW as first-class family cook; makes excellent soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and understands French and German cooking; bones and lards; refers to present employer. Inquire for M. R., at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; very respectable; best City testimonials; very good cook, meats, &c.; good pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; excellent washer and ironer; sober, honest, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH washing.—By a Welsh Protestant woman, very respectable and well recommended; very excellent family cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; an excellent baker; will assist with washing; sober, honest, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN as cook; makes soups, fish, game, poultry, meats; a good bread and pastry maker; can bone, lard, and garnish dishes nicely; makes all kinds of desserts. Call at Jacquin's, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, &c.—By a family for three first-class girls as cook, laundress, waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to go with a family to the country; if not suited, would separate. Call at No. 622 5th av., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and to do part of washing; best City references. Call at millinery store, No. 526 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A PRIvate family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 122 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK—WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A family giving up housekeeping to obtain good places for their servants—a cook, a waitress, and a seamstress—all of whom have been in their employ for a long time, and will be well recommended. Apply at No. 28 West 10th st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl; can give the best of reference from last place; will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 244 East 27th st.; pull the top bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters; one as first-class cook and assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook, and fully capable, or can take a situation as competent laundress; she has good references. Apply to Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong Scotch girl as good family cook; makes good soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; also nice bread and biscuit, and is a superior washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong, able young girl, with good reference, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general work; a good bread and biscuit maker, good laundress, &c., City or country. Apply at 205 6th av., near 14th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A GENTLEman's family; understands English, French, and American cooking; would assist with washing; cards not answered; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in bookstore.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMIcal woman as cook in a private family, or will take care of a house for the Summer; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 228 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business thoroughly; five years' City reference. Call at No. 309 7th av., below 28th st., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND GOOD baker; will assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 352 West 45th st., near 9th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK IN A private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; City reference. Call at No. 111 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 Clinton place.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; has the best of City reference; would assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 394 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, OR cordon bleue; she is equal to a man; has the best of City references. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK with good City references; understands milk and butter, and is a good cook and baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT COOK, IN A PRIVATE family or hotel, where a kitchen girl is kept; good reference. Address York, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., one flight, back.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, QUIET, and very competent girl, with excellent up-town reference. Call for Catharine at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a small private family; no washing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 128 East 41st st., near Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF EXPErience as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 262 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; would assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 332 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 29 West 50th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton place, second floor, between Broadway and University place.

DRESS-MAKER—WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements in a private family; has her own machine if required. Call or address No. 225 28th st., fourth cottage from 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as dress-maker and seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate; would assist in chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, UNDER-GOVERNESS, or Charge of a House.—By a lady of intelligence, fully qualified for the responsibility; excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF by a man and his wife, without incumbrance; best of reference as to character and experience. Address Mrs. Walsh, No. 122 West 20th st., near 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY wants to take care of a gentleman's house during the Summer; first-class reference given. Address No. 245 East 28th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, AS cook and laundress or general servant; makes bread, biscuit, desserts, &c.; understands milk and butter, and neat, obliging girl; wears plain hair and print dresses; City or country. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very respectable; best City testimonials; understands house-work thoroughly; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; quick, active, sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH of Ireland girl to do general house-work; not long in the country; wages no object, but a good home; will be found willing, obliging, reliable. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; very reliable, willing, and obliging; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a German woman, with good references; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; prefers the country. Apply to Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; has excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., Room No. 19, top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, INdustrious girl; City or country. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl; is accustomed to travel; is active at hair-dressing and dress-making; operates on machines; excellent City reference. Address K. W., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, hair-dresser, and seamstress; good references. Address No. 713 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO do light Chamber-work.—Best of City reference. Call at No. 561 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST EFFICIENT WOMAN as first-class laundress; does up children's clothes and laces equal to new; good shirt polisher and clear starcher; does fluting and plaiting; good City testimonials. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; and is an experienced chamber-maid; has superior reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very respectable, best City testimonials, as first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; or fine washing and assist in chamber-work; can give best of City reference from last employers. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, RECOMmended as a first-class laundress; has one year's City references from last place; does all kinds of laundry-work in superior style. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; will be found capable and honest; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 344 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of French fluting, box plaiting, and puffing; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; best City references. Call or address No. 114 West 17th st., rear, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD reference from last employer. Call to-day at No. 324 West 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; will go out by the day or take in a good family's washing; the best of City references. Call at No. 250 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as first-class laundress. Call at her present employer's from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., No. 131 5th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; good City reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 331 East 59th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person as maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, hair-dressing, and operating; best of City reference. Call at No. 317 Lexington av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant girl as maid and seamstress, or to assist with chamber-work; would like to go to the country for the Summer; best reference. Call at 4 West 44th st.

MAID.—TO AN ELDERLY LADY OR ONE GROWN child by a Protestant woman; is a good family seamstress. Call at No. 102 East 36th st., at present employer's, from 9 to 1.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, AND SEAMstress.—By a Protestant young woman who understands the care of small or grown children; is an excellent seamstress and a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; has superior reference. Inquire for M. M., at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan; competent to take entire charge from birth; many years' experience with young children; thoroughly understands the care and management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Address L. W. G., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; is a good traveler; good seamstress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 464 3d av., near 32d st., in millinery store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXCEEDingly neat and respectful French person, speaking no English, as nurse; is very experienced and kind to children; a good seamstress; speaks good French; best references. Call at Jacquin's Select Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY REspectable young woman, with best City testimonials; competent nurse for infant or growing children; fond of children; good seamstress; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A steady young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; is also a neat, orderly chamber-maid; does not object to assist with washing; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN IN A private family as nurse and seamstress to one or two growing children; has four and eight years' reference from last employment; can take the entire charge of a nursery. Call at No. 133 West 28th st., in the laundry.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and first-class seamstress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT person to take care of an invalid lady and sew; is well educated, and will be found trustworthy and obliging. Call or address M., No. 307 East 26th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL, AND VERY EXperienced girl; can raise an infant from its birth; will do chamber-work, if required; has very good reference. Call or address Ellen, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR GROWN children; a good sewer; well recommended as a first-class servant; is fond of children; neat, patient, and amiable. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable girl as nurse and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; ten years' excellent reference from last place; no objections to country. Call at No. 1,012 6th av., near 56th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman as lady's nurse, or would take entire charge of an infant; good reference. Call for three days at No. 237 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, who understands the care of children thoroughly; best of reference can be had by applying to J. S., No. 239 West 26th st. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference; those going to Philadelphia for the Summer preferred. Call or address No. 1,036 3d av., second bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR LIGHT Chamber-work.—By a competent person; works on sewing-machines; City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; can bring it up on bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., store.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By one who is competent to take entire charge of a baby; City reference; no objection to travel. Call for two days at No. 25 Jane st.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse or lady's maid; country preferred; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; City or country; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; would assist in chamber-work; best reference given. Call at No. 305 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat sewer; City reference. Apply at No. 313 7th av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A COMPETENT French person; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address B. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMpetent seamstress; accustomed to finish after a dress-maker; sews by hand and on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; will help with other work; willing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 66 East 54th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and family sewing; operates on different machines; would wait on a lady or do chamber-work; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Swedish girl; a first-class sewer by hand and machine; has two years' City reference as a capable, honest, and industrious girl. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING and family sewing, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, will assist with children and light chamber-work; reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address M. C., No. 134 Christopher st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands dress-making; will assist in chamber-work if required. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 50 West 19th st., from 9 to 3.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as seamstress; cuts, fits, and operates; willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; will do chamber-work; can operate on several machines; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS SEAMstress, and would take care of grown children; willing to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 800 8th av.; store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and assist with chamber-work or wait on young ladies. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress, or nurse to grown children, or do light chamber-work. Call at No. 409 West 45th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English Protestant young woman, thoroughly experienced, as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; can wait on dinner parties, get up salads, &c., and has superior reference. Inquire for A. B., at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman; is a very superior waitress, capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference; lady to be seen. Call at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; would assist in the chamber-work; is careful, willing, and obliging; would go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., one flight, back.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; the best of City references. Call at No. 115 West 47th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with good City references; understands the care of a dining-room and silver perfectly. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as waitress, or would take care of children. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO CARE FOR DURING THE Summer by a competent woman with a husband and small child; is a good laundress, and would be willing to do some washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 341 East 36th st.; call for three days.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS WISHES select ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; understands puffing and fluting; best City reference. Call or address No. 332 East 39th st.

WASHING.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gents' washing at her own home; understands puffing and fluting; City reference. Call or address No. 222 East 57th st., third floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's and families' washing; fine fluting; suits done up; from 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out or take family washing at home. Call on Mrs. Ryan, No. 86 Chrystie st., Room No. 19.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored lady by the week or dozen; terms reasonable; good reference. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st.

WASHING AND HOUSE-CLEANING SOLICited by a careful woman; fine open-air drying; City references. Call or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 35th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, washing and ironing, or will go out by the day to do house-cleaning; City reference. Address Mrs. Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS some washing in her rooms, or will go out washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 237 7th av., near 24th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES the washing of a few ladies and gentlemen. Call all the week at No. 432 East 30th st., corner 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO obtain washing at home or to go out by the day. Call all the week at No. 1,237 2d av.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., farmers, coachmen, gardeners, porters, waiters, &c., waiting for situations at reduced wages.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTler; takes full charge of parlors and dining-room, silver, glass, &c.; is very trustworthy and competent; highest testimonials from former employer. Call at Jacquin's Select Servants' Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a North of Ireland Protestant man and Scotch wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good driver and groom; can also milk, care cattle, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and will do house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; steady, sober, honest, industrious, single man; thoroughly understands his business; five years' first-class City references; lived with first-class families in this City; highly recommended. Call or address Coachman, at late employer's, Mrs. Knox, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, COMPEtent in all capacities of his business; strictly sober, honest, and obliging, as his former employers will certify; many years' experience in City driving; no objections to any part of the country. Address Thorough Groom, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; one child; understands the entire management of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; two years' reference from last place. Address A. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; thirty years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call or address, for two days, T. F., No. 62 West 15th st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GROOM OR GENERAL MAN.—By a young man, single; undoubted reference for capability, sobriety, and industry; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom and careful City driver; understands the treatment of horses, carriages, and harness properly; is sober, and trustworthy; has good City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (single man,) whom he can highly recommend as sober, honest, and obliging; he understands his business perfectly, and will give entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; country preferred. Address Richard, Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a competent young man, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; will take the entire charge of a lady's or gentleman's place, if required; three years' first-class reference; can see my last employer, if necessary. Call or address M., 738 8th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging, sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, Oliver, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried, no children; eight and a half years' reference from his last employer; leaves on account of giving up horses. Call or address J. H., care J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—BY A Protestant single man, aged twenty-eight years, who can care and drive horses, mow lawns, edge walks, do plain gardening, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is also a good vegetable gardener; has four years' reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,

Male and female, of all nationalities, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN as coachman, groom, and plain gardener; also a handy man with carpenter's tools; can milk and care cows; best of reference. Address H. H., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable German, who can take full charge of a first-class gentleman's place; careful driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging, and a first-class man in every respect. Address F. L., Box 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THORoughly understands the business; is an excellent driver and a good groom, with three years and six months' best references from last employer. Call at or address T. B., No. 16 East 37th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—BY A MAN AND wife in a good Christian family; man as coachman and gardener and useful man; wife as cook or laundress; Protestants, and good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his duty; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address J. H., at Horn & Curry's Saddlery, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care and management of horses; good City driver; understands gardening; City and country references. Address A. Warner, No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman, with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; obliging and trustworthy in every respect. Address Coachman, at present employer's stable, No. 113 West 51st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman whom he will highly recommend to be a careful, good driver, good groom, perfectly sober and trustworthy. Call on or address at present employer's, No. 30 West 51st st., till engaged.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; has eight years' excellent reference; country preferred. Call or address P. F., No. 44 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; can milk, care lawns, and would do plain gardening, if required; understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; best reference. Call or address J. Clark, No. 237 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN EXperienced man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business, and can drive four-in-hand if required; six years' reference from last place. Address J. P., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND wife, Protestants; man as first-class coachman; wife as excellent cook; would assist with washing; four years' references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; is a good groom and careful driver; City or country; can milk if required. Call or address J. S., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; in City or country; will make himself generally useful; is a plain gardener. Address W. O., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.— BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for several years. Apply at stable, No. 6 West 30th st., or at office of his late employer, 28 Broad st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is a thorough groom; the best references from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address H. F., No. 121 5th av., late employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; six years' first-class reference; City or country; would prefer the country; no family. Address H. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address P. S., No. 147 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; is married; thoroughly understands the care of tandem and saddle horses; is a first-class driver. Address J. C., No. 25 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; good references; City or country; understands his business thoroughly. Address M. Quinn, No. 121 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; NO INcumbrance; six years' first-class City reference from late employer; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging. Call or address J. D., 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands his business and has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 106 West 22d st. for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden and be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good address as coachman; neither smokes nor drinks; with reliable City reference. Call or address G. M., No. 30 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; HIGHLY RECOMmended; safe driver; seven years in last place; married; has no children. Call for J. R., No. 141 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS coachman; can work in the garden, milk, &c.; good reference. E. Minck, No. 216 Stanton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPErience, with first-class reference. Address Coachman, No. 6 West 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (colored,) whom he can highly recommend. Address C. Denison, No. 187 Greenwich st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; good reference. Call or address for two days J. F., No. 317 East 43d st.

COACHMAN &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman (colored,) or as janitor to take care of offices. Call at No. 424 West 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class coachman; best City reference from last place. Call or address J. W., No. 38 West 18th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, SOBER, AND a hard-working man; can build walls, does stone-work, plow with oxen, drive, milk, and do general farm-work. Can be seen at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO work on a farm; would like cottage, as they have their own furniture; best references. Call all this week at No. 122 Lexington av.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, TO WORK ON A farm; understands all kinds of farming; good reference. Address P. H., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL WORKman; one who thoroughly understands his business; green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, the laying out of grounds or the general improvement of a gentleman's place; reference according to the above statement. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st., seed store.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—SCOTCHMAN; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, &c.; reference from the leading florists of New-York as a rose-grower; eight years' reference from last employers. Address J. C., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS gardener, a man he can recommend highly; thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's grounds. Address D., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—CAN CARE and drive horses if required; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; is handy with carpenter's tools; has the best of reference. Address D., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands hot-house and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies; is a first-class budder, grafter, and propagator of all kinds of plants and fruit trees; is willing and obliging; good references. Address Gardener, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER; MARried; has been four years in this country; understands all its branches; wife would take charge of milk and butter or cooking; are both Protestants, can give the best of references. Address J. M., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER AND florist; single; well acquainted with every branch of his business, to take care of a gentleman's place; recommendations at hand. Address J., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL UNder glass; fruit, vegetables, laying out new grounds, farming, care of horses, stock, charge of gentleman's place, &c. Address Gardener, Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMIly, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the most satisfactory reference for the past twenty years; is also capable of taking charge of a farm. Address J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, (SINGLE;) can furnish satisfactory references from all his employers; has been gardener for twelve years and practiced all branches of gardening. Address C. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, aged forty-one years; two children; is experienced in all kinds of flower and vegetable and fruit gardening, green-house, graperies, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—By A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener; single; twenty years experience in this country. Address A. S., Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; OR TO do farm-work; the best of City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants, male and female, for every capacity, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HORSE-TRAINER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young man, who can break colts, handle, drive, and train young horses, act as coachman, do plain gardening, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

JANITOR OR PRIVATE WATCHMAN, OR any Place of Trust.—By a trustworthy man who has filled that position many years; can give undoubted City reference and good security. Address Harvey, Box No. 205 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife on a gentleman's place in the country; the man to take care of horses and cows, and make himself generally useful; the wife understands general house-work; both will be found willing and obliging. Address J. E., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man to do any kind of work; City or country; willing and obliging. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av.

VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS VALET; WOULD like to go to Europe with a family; can be highly recommended by present employer; references from nobleman and gentleman, London, England. Address J. C., No. 432 West 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman, speaking English, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in waiting and care of silver; can furnish the best recommendations from former and present employers; is willing and obliging, &c. Address J. F. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man of light complexion; has good City references for capability, honesty, and sobriety; for a nice, strictly private family; desires one having a country place on the sea-shore. Call or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman, who understands his duties thoroughly, as waiter in a private family; is also willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) AS second man; has a thorough knowledge of his business; excellent reference from last employer. Address W. K., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; very useful for the country; can do a little kitchen work; good City references; speaks English. Address Henry, No. 110 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING good English, as waiter or second waiter in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 594 6th av., corner 35th st., drug store.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH EXCELlent City references, as first-class waiter in a private family; no objections to the country. Address D. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter for hotel or restaurant; knows his business; speaks English. Address Alfred, No. 110 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, PROTestant, in a private family; can furnish best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 303 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a boarding-house or restaurant, or as second man or footman. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; best City reference. Address T. F. C., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN IN A private family as waiter, and to be useful. Address C., Swede, No. 105 Greenwich st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE ET SON MARI, parlant anglais, Protestant, respectable, désire se placer dans une famille comme housekeeper en ville ou à la campagne; les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adresser, par lettre, à Mrs. Py, No. 108 South 5th av., 2me floor.

HELP WANTED.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—ENGLISH PREferred; must thoroughly understand her business; a perfect hair-dresser; able to make and fit dresses; good references indispensable. Apply by letter to F. C. A., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av.—A large number of first-class servants wanted to fill situations now vacant, for professed and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, and waitresses, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER, MARRIED OR SINgle; must understand care of horses and cows, and farm-work thoroughly; references required. Address Box No. 2,593 Post Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID, TO ASSIST IN TAKing care of children; none but experienced need apply. Call at No. 68 West 52d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TIDY WOMAN AS good cook and laundress; English preferred. Apply, with City references, at No. 40 West 45th st.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—A RELIABLE EDucational Agency of twenty years successful experience in representing Teachers of known ability to families and schools of every grade. Bulletin of candidates for Autumn session now in preparation. Explanatory circulars for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY FOR A FRENCH nursery governess, a highly respectable woman, able to take entire charge of children and teach them her own language; perfectly reliable. Apply at No. 9 Lexington av.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 25th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

DRY GOODS.

FURNISHING

DEPARTMENT.

SPRING STYLE
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS,
A. C. & CO.'S IMPROVED CUT.
COLLARS and CUFFS,
LINEN and JEAN UNDERWEAR.
The NEWEST STYLES in
NECKWEAR,
GANTS DE SUEDE and KID GLOVES.
"CHOSSON'S" celebrated make, 1 to 6 BUTTONS,
KID CUT SILK and LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
&c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

500 pieces TAPESTRY, at $1 10; worth $1 35.
500 pieces TAPESTRY, at $1 25; worth $1 40.
Extra Double-width TAPESTRY, at $1 40.
INGRAIN, (Extra Superior,) at $1; worth $1 15.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS,
&c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

OIL-CLOTHS (ALL WIDTHS) A SPECIALITY.

MATTINGS.
AN ENTIRE CARGO OF WHITE, RED CHECK, AND
FANCY, FROM 20c. PER YARD.

FROM AUCTION,
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS
RANGING FROM
ONE DOLLAR
PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED,
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

OVER ONE THOUSAND DIFFERENT PATTERNS,
RANGING FROM THE LOWEST NOTTINGHAM TO
THE FINEST BRUSSELS EVER IMPORTED.

ALSO,
CURTAIN NET AND COTTAGE DRAPERY.

CRETONNES, REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZES, &c.
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST., NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

LACE CURTAINS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

are offering a splendid stock of the above goods at
LOWER PRICES
than the same have been sold for many years. Also, in addition, will be found the largest and best selected line of every description of
FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH CRETONNES, SATINS, TWILLED SERGES,
&c., &c.
N. B.—WINDOW SHADES, MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.,
to order at short notice.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

THE
Parisian Flower Company,
IMPORTERS,
are continually receiving
"The Latest Novelties."
IN RICH FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS, OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, FLORAL GARNITURES FOR WEDDING AND EVENING COSTUMES,
Arranged to Order,
VASES AND BASKETS FILLED WITH TROPICAL LEAF-PLANTS AND PERFUMED BOUQUETS,
A Specialty.
TO THE TRADE AND INSTITUTIONS A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.
The Parisian Flower Company,
NO. 9 RUE DE CLERY, PARIS;
NO. 28 EAST 14TH ST.,
Four doors west of University place, New-York.
J. LOWENSTEIN, Proprietor.

R. H. MACY & CO.

IN OUR
CHINA
DEPARTMENT YOU will find the largest and most varied assortment in the country, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WE ARE SELLING
Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces at $4 33.
BEST QUALITY
FRENCH CHINA GOLD-BAND
Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $9 97.
FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 per doz.
IMPORTED GOBLETS, 99c. per doz.
CONNOISSEURS will find themselves amply rewarded in INSPECTING the NOVELTIES we are daily opening at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, at 14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

GROS GRAIN, DAMASSE, AND LACE TRIMMED

PARASOLS,

PLAIN AND GOTHIC TOPS.

A fine stock of
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,
IVORY, SILVER, and CORNELIAN MOUNTINGS.
N. B.—MOUNTING artistically done at short notice.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michol, 423 6th av., near 26th st.: 200 models, best makers. New openings, constantly renewed, of the finest goods.

INSTRUCTION.

$3.—WRITING, MONTHLY.—BOOK-KEEPing, Arithmetic, English branches; German, French; hours suiting; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts. PAINE, only College, No. 62 Bowery, always in session.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 1,193 Broadway. Applicants this week secure cheap private lessons.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL,

Of every description, procured promptly on order, at the lowest wholesale prices. Consignments of coal placed on the market on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. PECK, Broker,
No. 36 Pine st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will Offer, prior to Closing the Inventory of Merchandise just taken, commencing on MONDAY, April 24,

LARGE REDUCTIONS

In Prices in all their Various Departments.

BARGAINS

Such as may not be offered again in many years will be presented, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of Friends, Customers, and Strangers visiting the City.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Fine and Medium Quality

MOURNING GOODS

of every description now open,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th st.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
Unlike any other in the country.
ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.
Foreign goods all our own importation.
Novelties by every steamer.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.
Catalogues free.
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner, in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions: I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decrees more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably by credits endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

SALE OF LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.—Without redemption.—In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois, January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM P. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and JACOB D. COX, Receiver, &c.—In Chancery.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree rendered in said court in the above-entitled cause at the Term aforesaid, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in said cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in Springfield, Illinois, on the sixteenth day of May, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railway extending from Center street, in the City of Bloomington, Illinois, to the Indiana State line, together with all its real, personal, and mixed property, of whatsoever nature, including the right and franchise to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid, the undersigned will execute and deliver a deed conveying said property in fee simple. By the terms of said decree persons having proven bonds of said company before the said Master, are entitled to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, the amount of their bonds will be deducted from their bid; in case their bid shall be less than the amount of the decree, they will be entitled to retain a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the money on final distribution.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1876.
JOHN A. JONES,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of United States, Southern District of Illinois.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF CERTAIN powers of attorney to me executed by the owners of the New-York Hotel, I have foreclosed two certain chattel mortgages made by Frank Wrisley and by Frank Wrisley and John L. Wrisley, respectively, to Hickson W. Field, and others, owners, as aforesaid, and I have taken into my possession the furniture of the New-York Hotel, and the other effects covered by said mortgages, to-wit: a large number of suits of bedroom, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, including all the glass and china ware, linen and bedding, carpets, gas fixtures, and ornaments lately in use in the said hotel, and shall sell the same at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, upon the said premises, being the New-York Hotel, and which is known as No. 721 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the second day of May, 1876, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and continuing daily, until the sale is completed.—New-York, April 22, 1876.
EDWARD MORGAN,
Attorney for the Mortgagees.
VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, of Counsel,
No. 48 Wall street, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE FURNITURE AND APPURTENANCES OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL AT AUCTION, BROADWAY, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND WAVERLEY PLACES.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on TUESDAY, MAY 2, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and continuing daily until all is sold, the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel, consisting in part of rosewood, black walnut, and other parlor, dining-room, and bedroom furniture of great variety. Also, piano-fortes, fine mirrors, curtains, cornices, silver-plated ware, china, crockery, and glassware, fire and burglar proof safes, office desks, and fixtures, with other furniture and appurtenances usually found in a first-class hotel. This sale will furnish an opportunity seldom offered to those contemplating furnishing private houses or smaller hotels and boarding-houses.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, April 24, at 10:30 o'clock, at
No. 70 Park av., near 38th st., all the furniture, consisting of billiard-table, parlor suits, cabinets, fancy tables, pictures, parlor carpets, dining-room furniture, bed-room suits, &c., &c.; this residence was furnished by the well-known house of Pottier & Stymus in the most perfect taste throughout.
Catalogues of sale at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—G. H. SCOTT, auctioneer, will sell at auction at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1876, at 12 M., the outstanding and uncollected debts due the estate of Weld, Rice & Co., bankrupts, amounting in the aggregate to $50,000 and upward. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 5 Pine st., or to the undersigned.
JAMES B. IRWIN, Assignee,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee in bankruptcy of Vyse & Company, will sell at public auction, at No. 548 Broadway, New-York City, at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1876, about twelve hundred cases of [illegible]
WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
Auctioneers.
ap6-1aw3wTh*

BANKRUPT SALE.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 5, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 135 Duane st., large Marvin safe, desks, office furniture, &c.
JOHN S. JENNESS, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..Wed., Ap'l 26 | SCYTHIA....WED., May 10
*RUSSIA....WED., May 3 | *SCOTIA....WED., May 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, May 20, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA..........April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING..........May 16, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........May 30, at 11 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..........Tuesday, April 25
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Tuesday, May 2
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, May 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, April 26, 7:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy...April 29, 9:30 A. M. | The Queen...May 27, 9 A. M.
Egypt, May 13, 8:30 A. M. | England..........June 3, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., April 29 | DONAU.....Sat., May 13
MOSEL.....Sat., May 6 | RHEIN.....Sat., May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ALSATIA..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 10 A. M.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, May 6, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRESMAN, TUESDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MANKIN, THURSDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Sailing from Pier No. 13, North River.

For Panama and San Francisco, (via Straits of Magellan,) steamer GEORGIA, SATURDAY, May 6.

For Isthmus of Panama and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall,) steamer READING, SATURDAY, May 6, (freight only.)

For San Francisco and Pacific ports, (via Isthmus of Panama,) steamer CRESCENT CITY, SATURDAY, May 20.

For freight or passage apply to

W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY..........APRIL 26
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........APRIL 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........April 28.
ANDES..........May 9.
FOR KINGSTON (JAMAICA) HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........May 11.
ATLAS..........June 1.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........TUESDAY, May 2, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 7 and May 28 via Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 27
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, May 9

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, May 18
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, June 1

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS. Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Dunellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 12:00 P.M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, and 10:25 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After April 17, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A.M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DE FOREST SNYDER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said court by De Forest Snyder, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the 18th day of May, 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap24-1aw3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of April, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT LOWRY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. STURGES, PETER D. STURGES, and THOMAS T. STURGES, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James S. Sturges, Peter D. Sturges, and Thomas T. Sturges, Junior, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of April, A. D. 1876.
ap24-1aw3wM* HENRY C. KNUBEL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Isaac Cohen, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1876. ISAAC B. KLEINERT, Assignee,
ap17-1aw3wM* No. 497 Broome st., New-York City.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE, 20-HORSE POWER, with governor; also 8-horse-power boiler, and boiler 4-horse power, all for $100. Apply at No. 342 West 16th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A REFINED PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS offer to a gentleman, appreciating a delightful and most comfortable home, a beautifully-furnished room, in a very neat and attractive house, without board, or with breakfast; location very desirable and central, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Call at No. 124 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

IN JERSEY CITY.—A NEAT AND SPACIOUS room, with hot and cold water, to one or two gentlemen, with board; private residence; desirable locality; overlooking park, and convenient to cars and ferries; references exchanged. Address E. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THE VICINITY of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Union Club, &c., with or without board, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address JACKSON, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, PERRY ST., Ninth Ward.—Nicely-furnished rooms on first and second floors to let, with first-class board, at reasonable rates; convenient to seven lines of cars; no moving in May.

NO. 59 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant rooms on second and third floors, with board; newly painted and furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST., HAVING BEEN rented by a private family and refurnished and refitted, now offer pleasant rooms and good board to parties desiring delightful accommodations for Summer.

PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE CAN MAKE arrangements for board and front rooms in first-class house on Murray Hill. Terms easy. Address Mrs. WENDEL, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, will let, with or without board, several neatly-furnished single or double rooms, for gentlemen only; terms moderate. Call or address G., No. 326 East 27th st.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Very elegantly furnished floor, with private table; bath-room, large closets, &c.; also two pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

TO RENT, MAY 1, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, if required, two suites of large and richly furnished rooms, one door from 5th av., between 14th and 23d sts., convenient to Delmonico's, the clubs, and theatres. Address T. H. R., Box No. 122 *Times* office.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY Park,) large room, fourth floor; also, May 1, the second front; all handsomely furnished; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large; location, house, and table first class.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR MADISON av.—Unexpected vacancy on the 28th inst. of a very desirable suite of three rooms and two dressing rooms; also, if required, one room on fourth floor; private table only; highest references.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOUSES, with or without board; also houses to let where owners will board. Liberal arrangements. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—ONE VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms will be vacated by the 1st of May, will be let for the remainder of the season, or by the year, with private table.

MURRAY HILL.

At No. 13 Park av., very desirable large and small rooms, en suite or separately, with board; references.

TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN CAN have pleasant furnished room, with or without board, or gentleman and wife. No. 227 East 29th st., third floor, back.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—House first-class; rooms and board; private baths, closets, &c.; most delightful location in the City. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., corner 49th st.—For immediate occupancy rooms en suite or singly, private bath, &c.; family tables; houses and board first-class.

NO. 247 WEST 36TH ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, can have good board and pleasant rooms; table boarders taken; no moving in May.

MISS BUSHNELL WILL NOT TAKE A cottage at Long Branch, but will receive guests, transient and permanent, at the beautiful residence No. 599 5th av., near 48th st.; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with board; also, third and fourth floor rooms; newly painted and carpeted; transient or for the season; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; no May moving; arrangements for Summer made now; house cool; extra wide; side-lighted.

GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife or two young men; front room; beautifully furnished; price reasonable; good locality. No. 304 West 28th st.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE—A spacious suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, pantries, bath, &c., at Summer price. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 343 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a front alcove room, with hall room connecting; also two square rooms; all first class; prices to suit the times.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—A FAMILY OF adults, or single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated at moderate prices for Summer; excellent table. F. LACHENMEYER.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 249 WEST.—Two rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; large closet and bath-room connecting; references.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with first-class board; central and elegant location; transient and day board; references exchanged.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, second story front, handsomely furnished, with or without board.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments; also single rooms, with board. Mrs. McLEAN.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO VERY desirable handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board. No. 243 West 22d st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A few respectable female boarders. Call all the week at No. 1,237 2d av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—PLEASANT THIRD floors, with private table or without board; also large room on fourth floor; 1st of May; reference.

THIRD-STORY ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO gentlemen, in an American family of adults; terms moderate; reference. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 110 MADISON AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, single and in suites, with superior table; a few table boarders accommodated.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW WILL have a suite of rooms to rent, with board, on the 1st of May; best references given and required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TO LET AT NO. 36 East—A handsome suite of rooms on third floor, well furnished, and good table. References.

NO. 491 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, also one room on fourth floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; references.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A second floor, entire or en suite, with board, for first-class parties; location unexceptionable.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM second floor, fire and gas, with or without board, or for house-keeping. No. 327 East 41st st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE CONNECTing rooms for families or gentlemen; first-class table; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS AND one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house. Reference.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, third floor, together or separately, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Pleasant rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, with board.

PLEASANT THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM; hall room connecting; but few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 14 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with superior board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—FURnished or unfurnished, en suite or separately; superior board. No. 33 West 33d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged. Call at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., WEST, NO. 318.—Parties desirous of securing a superior home permanently, at moderate rates, apply as above.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board; terms moderate; references required.

MRS. WILLIS, OF NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a suite of rooms to let with board; also, a room for gentlemen; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished single rooms, for gentlemen, at Summer prices.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 46, EAST.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board. References.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT private table, at No. 33 West 42d st., opposite Reservoir Park.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITES OF apartments by the year, with board; moderate rates.

SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, CLOSETS, &c., to let, with private table only, or without board; references. Call at No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST., A furnished room to let, with or without board.

5TH AND 6TH AVS., NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—Rooms, with board, in a family of refinement.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room, three windows, hot and cold water, and large closet, to let to single gentleman, without board; also one room on third floor; house first-class in every respect. No. 116 East 24th st., one block from Madison square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON 42D ST., OPPOsite the Park, will let some elegant rooms, with breakfast, if desired. Address RESERVOIR PARK, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM IN A PRIVATE family, furnished; second floor; southern exposure; near Madison av.; breakfast if required. No. 23 East 24th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet; also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET.—BACK parlor, with use of front parlor; also, bedroom, handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at No. 143 West 46th st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with private bath, on parlor floor, to let, without board; also rooms on third floor; restaurant second door; no moving; references.

NO. 40 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, without board; also back parlor and extension, unfurnished; family private.

NO. 30 WEST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second and third floors; with private bath, &c., to let to gentlemen, with or without partial board; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant suites on second and third floors; also, desirable rooms as physician's office; references.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms on parlor and second floor; hot and cold water in each room, bath, &c.; one elegant room to let unfurnished; references.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—NEAR GRAND HOTEL, a desirable, well-furnished suite of rooms, bath, dressing-rooms, and every convenience; to gentlemen only, without board; references.

TO RENT—AT THE GROSVENOR—FURNISHED parlor, bedroom, and bath-room. Address Post Office Box No. 5,467.

APARTMENT HOUSE NOS. 220 AND 222 5TH AV.—Several extra desirable suites; all conveniences; reduced rents; possession May.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR SUITE FOR gentlemen, without board; private family; moderate price. No. 33 West 23d st.

NO. 48 IRVING PLACE—OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel—Nicely furnished desirable large and small rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

$2 PER WEEK.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, furnished, in a private family, at No. 83½ Barrow st., near Hudson.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, at $2 and $2 50 per week. No. 159 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, FURNISHED, also other rooms, without board. Apply at No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 IRVING PLACE, NEAR 19TH ST.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite without board; terms moderate.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms without board; second and third floors; gentlemen of refinement.

SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS can be had at No. 144 East 22d st. L. HAYNES.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED second-story front room, either without board or with breakfast only; location between 20th and 30th sts., 4th av. and Broadway. Address, stating terms, W., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WANTS COMFORTABLE BOARD with cultivated people, in a good locality; references exchanged; state terms and address TEACHER, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER.

No. 22 East 35th st., and corner of High and Water sts., Dobb's Ferry,

Having taken a most desirable house at above location, is ready to make arrangements for the year, transiently, or for the Summer. Apply at 35th st. until 25th, where she has some rooms to offer in the same way.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENTS FOR board can be made from May 1 in the Murray Hill House; location unsurpassed for health and convenience, being only one hour from New-York per Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at No. 45 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD WITH A FRENCH FAMILY AT ORANGE VALLEY.—Charming landscape; very good accommodations; with advantage of speaking the French language. Arrangements can be made from now until 29th inst. by applying at No. 160 West 46th st.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,

Junction of Broadway and 42d st.

A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

Liberal rates to families.

CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and suites; cuisine unsurpassed; Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; elevator; prices moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CENTENNIAL.—PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY Academy, Chester, Penn.—These spacious buildings, occupying an elevated site, and commanding an extensive view of the Delaware River and surrounding country, will be opened during the Summer vacation, commencing June 20, for the accommodation of visitors to the Exposition. Hourly trains direct to Centennial buildings. Forty minutes' ride. Circulars on application.

HYATT & CARTER, Managers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Having transferred to HENRY HILTON all my interest in the firm of ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO., the business of said house will be hereafter continued by him, under the same firm-name, with such persons as he may associate with him.

Dated New-York, April 14, 1876.

CORNELIA M. STEWART.

THE BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO. will be continued by the undersigned as copartners under the same firm-name.

Dated April 14, 1876.

HENRY HILTON.
WILLIAM LIBBEY.

NOTICE.

This is to certify:

1. That we, HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, both of the City and State of New-York, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business in the City of New-York and in the Cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyon, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Berlin, Chemnitz, and elsewhere—in the United States and in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe, and in other foreign countries.

2. That the principal place of business of said copartnership will be in the City of New-York.

3. That said business shall be conducted under the firm name of A. T. STEWART & CO., which firm name, it is hereby certified, will be continued in use by HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, of the City and State of New-York aforesaid, the said HENRY HILTON being the Assignee and grantee of CORNELIA M. STEWART, devisee and legatee under the last will and testament of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, as to all the interest of said ALEXANDER T. STEWART in the late firm of A. T. STEWART & CO.; and the said WILLIAM LIBBEY being the only surviving partner of the said late firm of A. T. STEWART & CO., which firm had business relation with foreign countries.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of April, A. D. 1876.

HENRY HILTON. [L. S.]
WILLIAM LIBBEY. [L. S.]

In the presence of HENRY E. DAVIES, J. HENRY WORK.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, before me came HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

(Signed.) ROBERT PROTHEROE,
Notary Public,
New-York City.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk of the said City and County and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County,

Do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original

CERTIFICATE
OF
CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME,

on file in my office, and that the same is a correct duplicate therefrom and of the whole of such original. Indorsed, filed, and recorded 15th April, 1876, 2 hrs.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, this fifteenth day of April, 1876.

WM. WALSH,
Clerk.

[L. S.]

New-York, April 22, 1876.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the flour business and the manufacture of macaroni, (formerly known as the Mott Haven Mills.)

C. E. GOODRICH,
Dated New-York, April 22, 1876. A. R. SEARLES.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BELOCCA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 P. M.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Last appearance of Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA, prior to her departure to the West.

MIGNON.

Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA, for the first time in America....as..........Mignon
Miss FANNIE KELLOGG..........as..........Filina
(her first appearance on any stage.)
Miss ANNANDALE..........as..........Federigo
TOM KARL..........as..........Guglielmo
Musical Director..........MAX MARETZEK.

Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the Academy of Music and 114 Broadway. Free list suspended.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th av., 58th and 59th sts.
SOULE & APPLEBY..........Proprietors.
will open
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
with
D. L. DOWNING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
including the following soloists:
Mr. LEOPOLD MEYER, Chef d' Attaque.
Mr. CARL LANZER, Violin.
Mr. BENJAMIN C. BENT, Cornet.
Mr. JOHN DREWES, Clarinet.
Mr. HERMAN STRAUBEL, Euphonium.
Mr. CHRISTOF BARIETER, Cello.
Mr. ROBERT LOSCHER, French Horn.
Also the following well-known Vocal Artists:
Mme. SALVOTTI, Prima Donna.
Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Soprano.
Miss LIZZIE M. REA, Soprano.
Miss EMMA HOWARD, Contralto.
Mme. HOWE, Contralto.
Mr. G. B. HOWE, First Tenor.
Mr. A. L. SEE, Second Tenor.
Mr. HARVEY MITCHELL, First Basso.
Mr. J. D. SYPHER, Second Basso.
DR. J. A. KELLEY, Director.
A GRAND CHORUS OF 50 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, annd YE COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS.
Admission..........50 cents.
Package of ten tickets..........$3 50

STEINWAY HALL. PAPPENHEIM.

MME. MANZOCCHI
begs respectfully to announce her
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25,
on which occasion she will have the assistance of the following eminent artists:
Mme. PAPPENHEIM, soprano.
By permission of M. Strakosch,
Miss ROSA McGEACHY, soprano.
Signor FEDERIGO BUGANINI, tenor.
Mr. L. G. GOTTSCHALK, baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, piano.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, piano.
Mr. W. F. MILLS, piano.
Mr. CHARLES WERNER, violoncello.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, organ.
Signor ALBITES and Signor AGRAMONTE, conductors.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. At all the principal music stores and at the hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH ST.

THE GRAND BALL OF 1876.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 25, 1876, at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the New-York Women's Centennial Union. Boxes and tickets may be had at Chickering Hall, 5th av. and 18th st., daily, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

BALL COMMITTEE.

General and Mrs. George W. Cullum.
Mr. and Mrs. Ben. H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Hosack,
Mr. and Mrs. Ches. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. M. Felt,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodhue.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23D ST. AND 4TH AV. THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.

Monday evening, April 24, first time in this country of a new

PARISIAN SENSATION,

translated and adapted expressly for this theatre, entitled

AMERICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Introducing the illuminated garden of LE JARDIN MABILLE, in all its gayety and splendor. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

Every evening this week,

THE INIMITABLE VOKES FAMILY.

The Vokes will appear on MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and at the Saturday matinée, in their famous specialty,

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,

and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS in FUN IN A FOG.

JOHN H. MURRAY'S GRAND CIRCUS. | EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHARLES W. FISH, The champion bareback rider of the world.

49TH ST. AND 8TH AV. | 280 celebrated circus performers. The only recognized pure, and legitimate Circus in America. A triple aggregation, comprising Circus, Pantomime, and Tragedy. The first time of RICHARD III. ON HORSEBACK.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MUSIC.

"Kiss Me and Call Me Your Darling," by the late Charles E. Horsley, 35c.; "The Soldier's Return," (piano,) Kleber, 50c.; "When will Baby Pray?" Sherwood, 35c.; "Cora Mazurka," Wood, 60c.; "Blow Wild and Free," (song,) Abt, 35c.; "Robins of the Woodland," (piano,) De Wier, 50c.; "King William's Muskadeers," Konollman, 35c.; "Une Fête Centennial," (Triumphal March,) Muller, $1. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union square, N. Y.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—Prof. Cromwell's Entertainment. MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, Rome, the Eternal City. TUESDAY, Jerusalem, the Holy City. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 2:30, Ireland. Admission, 25 cents.

"PENELOPE,"

By CABANEL, on Exhibition for the benefit of the Woman's Centennial Union, from April 17 to April 30, at the SCHAUS GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, at 5 P. M., daily. (Sundays, June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the pier and steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for RED BANK and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 21st.	3 00 P.M.	Friday, 21st	6 00 A.M.
Saturday, 22d.	3 00 P.M.	Saturday, 22d.	6 30 A.M.
Monday, 24th.	3 30 P.M.	Monday, 24th.	7 00 A.M.
Tuesday, 25th.	4 00 P.M.	Tuesday, 25th.	7 00 A.M.
Thursday, 27th.	9 30 A.M.	Wed'day, 26th.	8 00 A.M.
Saturday, 29th.	10 30 A.M.	Friday, 28th.	10 00 A.M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 6 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMERS WYOMING and WILLIAM COOK, barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Alderney Park, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, Raritan Beach, and Iona Island Groves. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS favorite steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA, EAGLESWOOD, ALPINE, DUDLEY'S, SPRING HILL, MYERS' and IONA ISLAND GROVES, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts.

STORAGE.

WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., 779 Greenwich st., and 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safe-keeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage always ready, day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Proprietor, office No. 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

AT PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, No. 542 Hudson st.—Storage in separate rooms at lowest rates. Being also in the furniture business, we thoroughly understand the handling of furniture.

CHARLES H. BOHDE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The series of STANDARD PLAYS, combining NOVELTY AND VARIETY, will continue to the end of the present season.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 24 and 25, will be given the TWO LAST PERFORMANCES of the new comedy drama, entitled

TWINS.

Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, W. HERBERT, W. J. LEONARD, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss GERALDINE MAYE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, elaborate production of Boucicault's greatest comedy, LONDON ASSURANCE, in which Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE will appear for the first time since his severe illness, with

Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, | Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, | Mr. J. W. SHANNON,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS,
Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK also in the cast.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY, adapted for this theatre by Mr. John Parselle.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama ever exhibited in an American theatre.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. | Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 29, SIXTH MATINEE of FERREOL.
FRIDAY, April 28, BENEFIT OF MISS KATE CLAXTON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SHAKESPEARE.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

HENRY V.

with the distinguished player,

GEORGE RIGNOLD.

GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.

*** NEXT THURSDAY, April 27, MATINEE BENEFIT of Stage Manager VINCENT. Mr. RIGNOLD as Amos Clarke; Mr. BISHOP as Toodles. May 2, BENEFIT of Mr. THORNE. May 4, benefit of Mr. RIGNOLD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. VINCENT'S BENEFIT.

On next THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 27, benefit of Stage Manager JOHN VINCENT. Mr. RIGNOLD in a new character—"AMOS CLARK." Mr. BISHOP as Toodles. A great bill. Seats now ready.

STEINWAY HALL.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 24, at 8, MADAME DE RYTHER'S CONCERT.

Mr. J. N. PATTISON will play
Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 31, No. 3, E flat;
Chopin's Valse, Opus 42, No. 2;
Gottschalk's "Banjo."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS'

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THE TWO ORPHANS.
OH! YES, WE ALL WILL BE DAR!
SHAKESPEARE ON THE HALF SHELL.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The greatest of all pantomimes. The original HUMPTY DUMPTY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

FINE ARTS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE,

AT MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY, the private collection of original modern OIL PAINTINGS OF MR. A. P. MORRISON, OF THIS CITY, embracing fine examples of the following distinguished artists, viz.:

AMERICAN.

A. Bierstadt,
Louis Lang,
J. B. Bristol,
W. M. Brown,
J. C. Lambdin,
W. S. Haseltine,
Eugene Meeks,

David Johnson,
A. H. Wyant,
E. Greatorex,
S. Colman,
A. T. Oakes,
J. Blauvelt,
F. A. Silva,
and others.

J. F. Kensett,
J. C. Thom,
J. G. Brown,
George Inness,
W. L. Sontag,
M. F. H. De Haas,
W. H. Hilliard,

FOREIGN.

C. A. Pabst,
W. Lulnig,
H. Howard,
F. Le Bret,
J. Von Baer,
J. H. Melcher-Tilmes,
C. Cabbilot Lasalle,
J. Lewis Brown,
G. Hensa,

A. Van Hamme,
Mari Tenkate,
L. De Beul,
V. Janssens,
H. Diddaerdt,
A. Eversen,
P. Veron,
Tony de Bergue,
I. Sani,
D. Col,

A. de Pinelli,
T. Cerrier,
E. Cobbett,
J. E. Morel,
J. Rosiere,
R. Andre,
H. Picon,
and others of excellency.

The above will be sold at auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 28 and 29, at 7:30 o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Office and Art Galleries No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CERAMICS,

comprising the entire collection formed by the late Gov. Caleb Lyon.

FRENCH—Sevres and Limoges.
ENGLISH—Of all choice manufactories.
GERMAN, HOLLAND, ITALIAN, and SPANISH.
ORIENTAL—Including rare specimens of Chinese and Japanese Pottery and Porcelains.

The above collection, belonging to Mrs. H. D. Lyon, was formed by the late Gov. Caleb Lyon, during many years of patient study and research throughout both hemispheres, and is the most complete epitome of the potter's art ever offered for sale in this country. The above will be sold at auction at MINER'S ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, commencing MONDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at same hour, under direction of Mr. J. S. Fountain.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HIPPODROME CHOIR.—THE MEMBERS OF the choir are cordially invited to attend the services TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at Association Hall, at 8 o'clock. Seats on the platform will be provided.

THE EVANGELIST, REV. H. L. HASTINGS, of Boston, will commence revival services this evening, in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Seats free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MORRIS K. JESUP, John Crerar, Samuel A. Strang, Charles Bard, and Edward K. Goodnow, composing the former firm of M. K. Jesup & Co., and Charles L. Perkins, Edward Livingston, and Henry A. V. Post, composing the former firm of Perkins, Livingston & Post, plaintiffs, against THE EAST ALABAMA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, The Alabama and Georgia Contracting Company, J. L. Pennington, James J. Colt, N. C. Lee, as Executor or Administrator of B. Boyle, deceased, B. E. Wells, Virgil S. Murphy, and Richard H. Kelly, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1876.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 56 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated April 7, 1876.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap10-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM B. DICK against DAVID S. DUNCOMB, William H. Hill, John Osborn, and Margaret B. Sloane, individually, and George Sloane, Executrix and Executor and Trustees under the last will and testament of William Sloane, deceased, William Hammond, and Thomas Watkins.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1876.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of March, 1876.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap17-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JULIUS S. HITCHCOCK and GEORGE N. TITUS, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of Cyrus Hitchcock, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN HINMAN and Margery Hinman his wife, Michael Stoltz, Anna Maria Stoltz, William Kopp, George P. Herrmann, Peter Albrecht, and Franz Bayer, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of March, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 58 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 3, 1876.

WESTERVELT & GREENFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap17-1aw6wM

LEGAL NOTICE.—INFORMATION DESIRED concerning a notice published in August or September of year 1853, requesting the wife or children of KILLIAN SNYDER, (some time resident of Philadelphia, Scranton, and Erie,) to call at certain number in Broadway, New-York, if memory serves. Parties having knowledge of the above notice, or of said Killian Snyder, if living, or particulars of his death, or of any paper, deed, will, or other document, or any estate, real or personal, left by said Killian Snyder, will be liberally dealt with by communicating with the daughter of said Killian Snyder, Mrs. H. S. BUCHANAN, No. 228 West 15th st., New-York.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Pennsylvania newspapers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

NEW AND

GREATEST SHOW

ON EARTH,

AT AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Corner 3d av. and 63d st., positively for a short season only,

COMMENCING THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

A CENTURY'S FESTIVAL OF FEATURES! Sixty cages of Rare Animals and Amphibia, including BARNUM'S $25,000 BEHEMOTH,

THE ONLY LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS in America. A Vast Centennial Museum! A Centennial Portrait Gallery!

FIVE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES!

During each performance, A JUBILEE OF SONG AND SPLENDOR! Superb Patriotic Historical Tableaux; National Anthems by a Chorus of Several Hundred Trained Voices. THE WHOLE AUDIENCE TO RISE AND JOIN IN SINGING THE HYMN "AMERICA."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

20TH WEEK, 145TH TO 152D PERFORMANCE, and

FINAL

NIGHTS OF

PIQUE.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST:

FAREWELL MATINEES WEDNESDAY AT 1, SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock. | Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew; Miss Sydney Cowell, Miss Georgiana Drew, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.

NEXT FRIDAY EVENING will be celebrated the 150TH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE. A Satin Newspaper to every lady visiting.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

in combination with
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,
will perform at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,
ROBERT SCHUMANN'S
PARADISE AND PERI,
for soli, chorus, and orchestra,
with the following soloists:
Miss IDA HUBBELL, }
Miss ANETTA WENTZ, } sopranos.
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Mezzo-soprano.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Bass.
Conductor..........Dr. L. DAMROSCH
Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & B'WAY.

Eve'gs 8, Matinées Tues'ys, Thurs'ys, and Sat'ys 2 o'k.
* * * | Favorite resort of strangers. | * * *
Spicy, Sparkling, Voluptuous, Frenchy, but Artistic.
100 Artists | New Stars, Gigantic Combinat'n | 100 Artists
Dashing Cora Cushman. | Beautiful Emily Prior.
Rousell Brothers, | Giovanni, | Mlle. Bertha,
Arnold Brothers, | Geo. Atkins, | Minnie Hall,
La Minuet, | Elixir D'Amour, | Duclos Tableaux.
Le Chapeau d'un Horologer.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Sole Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART

Brilliant success of the talented artists Miss MINNIE PALMER and Mr. N. C. GOODWIN.

Grand success of the serio-comic drama

JESSIE. JESSIE. JESSIE.

The entire company in new acts, sketches, &c., concluding every evening and matinées with Kenward Philp's burlesque of

FERRY-O. FERRY-O. FERRY-O.

MATT MORGAN'S LYCEUM,

14th st. and 6th av.

TO-NIGHT,

NEW BURLESQUE, NEW COMEDY, AND FARCE.

First time of the newly localized burlesque, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

OLD SALT. BAL MASQUE.

First appearance of BIJOU HERON.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscribing and active members of this society are respectfully informed that the GENERAL REHEARSAL of PARADISE AND THE PERI takes place on TUESDAY, the 25th, at 2:30 P. M., in STEINWAY HALL. Entrance on 15th st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

EVENING AT 8. O. D. BYRON IN HIS SPECIALTY, ACROSS THE CONTINENT. | MATINEE AT 2. The great sensation in three acts entitled BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

ELEVENTH WEEK—BRASS.

Only abiding success of the Centennial year.

70TH TO 76TH PERFORMANCE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Mr. G. F. ROWE'S Humorous Comedy of

BRASS.

Admission, 50 cents and $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50.

CHICKERING HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
when the following eminent artists will appear:
Mr. Richard Hoffman, Senor Joseph White, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Louise Finch, Mr. Charles Fritsch, Mr. H. R. Humphries, Mr. Adolph Sohst, Mr. S. B. Whitely, Mr. Caryl Florio, and Signor Agramonte.
Reserved seats, $1, may now be had at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, and Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT BY

THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB,

OF NEW-YORK, AT THE
SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
(25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York,)
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1876.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

CHICKERING HALL.—Fifth Av. Lecture Course.

MONDAY EVENING, April 24.
Dr. J. JAY VILLERS.
Subject—"Humorists of the Past and Present."
Tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, 39 Union square.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE AMITY Baptist Church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles in the Chapel, on 54th st., a short distance west of 8th av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th inst. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. 7 Octave Pianos $185. 7 1-4 Octaves do. for $195, cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs, with book closets and stool not used 9 months, for $75, cash, and warranted. Instruments to let from $3 upward. Monthly instalments received. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new, only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at

HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROSEWOOD piano, 7⅓-octave, Dunham & Sons, makers; catalogue price, $650; has been very little used; is as good as new; will be sold for half price. Apply at No. 244 East 19th st.

SAFES.

FOR SALE.—ONE LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with an inside Burglar Proof, with Combination Lock, nearly new; also a new black walnut counter, with plate-glass top, forty-five feet in length, suitable for bank, bankers, or other offices. To be seen at No. 776 3d av., corner 48th st., between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. daily, or inquire of REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, or No. 504 3d av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, }
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., } Executors.
JACOB HAYS.
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, } and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR K. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, }
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PAYment has been stopped on two notes, for $1,350 each, made by E. A. Billings, payable to "The Trojan Marble Company," dated May 1, 1875, one payable in twelve months and the other in sixteen months, at the National Exchange Bank in Troy, N. Y. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them.

CHRISTIE & BOARDMAN.

A FEW SUNDAY LESSONS.

THE LIFE OF MOSES.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT THE THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. John Lord delivered a lecture on "Moses" at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church last evening, which was listened to attentively by a large congregation. The speaker said that no subject bears more directly upon the elemental principles of all religious beliefs than the teachings to be deduced from the writings of Moses. Whether as a legislator, a deliverer, a historian, he stands out alike as a wonderful man to all ages and nations. He arose at the time of a great crisis not only among the Jews, but also in Egypt, where new a dynasty came to reign in Memphis in the place of the old shepherd Kings. The King, seeing the rapid increase of the Israelites, became alarmed, and the result was a persecution, which arose, as did all other persecutions, from fear blended with envy. The order went forth for the killing of the male children. At this time Moses was born, 1571 years before Christ. Egypt was then at the height of its civilization and possessing a knowledge of the arts and sciences which has been the marvel of all who have made it a study. The speaker said he would not attempt to tell the history of Moses, with which all were familiar. His life was divided into three periods. The first forty years of his life, spent in Egypt, were years of alternate study and action. He was the adopted child of the King's daughter. Whatever his life may have been, the soul of Moses soared beyond his circumstances, and he sought to mitigate the wrongs of his people. He, however, slew an officer, and was forced to flee. He retired to Midian, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, where he was received by Jethro, whose daughter he married. Midian is, for the most part, a land of utter barrenness and waste—a labyrinth of wild and blasted mountains. Here Moses sought safety, and he found it in the home of a priest. The result of his studies and reflections was, it is supposed, the Book of Genesis, which is the grandest written history of which we have record. Thus, then, forty more years were spent in study, literary composition, and religious meditation. At last he was fitted for his exalted mission as a deliverer, to which he was called by God in the burning bush. After many obstacles had been surmounted, the deliverance of the nation of slaves from their bondage was at last effected. Then followed the third period of Moses' life, as the governor of a superstitious, rebellious, and idolatrous people. Their murmurs were subdued by the miracles of the swallowing up of Pharaoh's hosts, by the cloud and the pillar of fire, by the water from the rock, and those greatest wonders of Sinai. The conduct of the Jews showed them not to be fit for freedom at the time, or for the conquest of the promised land, because they were no less cowardly than rebellious. A new people must inhabit the land. They wandered about in the wilderness for forty years, and a new generation arose. Yet what race ever improved so much in forty years as this, and what ruler ever improved his people so much in a single reign? This work was effected by one man in communion with Almighty God. The system of jurisprudence, of social economy, and of morals introduced by Moses were then referred to at length by the speaker. The belief in God was inculcated dogmatically by Moses, said the lecturer, who went on to remark that he doubted the efficacy in such a matter of arguments directed to human consciousness. The theologians, from Athanasius down to Jonathan Edwards, had done more to weaken and injure than to help on that belief. The ritualism introduced by Moses was then adverted to, and its influence shown. The lecture was concluded with a poetic description of the death and tomb of the prophet.

A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

REV. W. J. TUCKER, D. D., AT THE MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. W. J. Tucker, D. D., Pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, occupied the platform of Association Hall, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, last evening, preaching a sermon to young men, more especially to those who had been converted. The hall was well filled by an audience many of whom might be recognized as among the constant attendants at the late Hippodrome services. The Moody and Sankey hymn-books were used, and the music was furnished by an organ and cornet. Dr. Tucker, after reading that portion of Scripture relating to the temptation of Christ after he had fasted forty days and forty nights, spoke of the temptations to which the young Christian was continually exposed. He said that when Charles XII. of Sweden took the throne, he wrote on a map of the kingdom which hung on his wall these words: "God hath given me this kingdom, and the devil shall not take it from me." The King, young as he was, knew that the kingdom was the gift of God, and through God alone could he retain it. So the Hebrew writer in the olden time wrote to his brethren in Christ, "Let us hold fast our profession." The temptations of a Christian, he said, come to him not as to a man, but as to a Christian. Many men become Christians, said the preacher, merely because they think that by so doing they will escape temptation. This, however, is not the case. The Christian has his temptations, and it is only through the grace of God that he is able to fight them down. Temptations follow a man no matter in what stage of life he may be. As his aims and ambition advance, his temptations advance. They keep pace with him, and the Christian has temptations peculiar to his position. When a man gathers himself up with faith and says, "I will live for Christ; I will give my life for an honest purpose to serve my Lord and Master," then temptation leaps from the lower plane and attempts to shake him from his purpose. This was the purpose of the devil in tempting Christ. He did not wish to make Christ sin merely; he wished to shake Him in His purpose. Dr. Tucker then took up the various ways in which temptation assailed the Christian. He said that temptation had a great power over men in that it gave them low ideas of the Christian life. A man comes to Christ as a refuge from a certain temptation—a special passion—and finds in Him aid by which he is enabled to reform. Temptation comes to such a man and says, "You have got from Christ all you want; you have help, you are a changed man, you have been able to put down this difficulty; you can stand, now stand for yourself." The speaker said that that was a contemptible idea of Christian living that simply takes Christ to use Him and then throws Him up, and yet that is the very point at which temptation assails a man, and attempts to drag him down from the true ideal. Man in this warfare is the challenged party, and as such has the choice of ground and of weapons. He should simply claim his rights and stand on the "Rock of Ages." Another form of temptation is that in which men do not consider that they should consecrate themselves anew continually. They consider that they are able to bear all the temptations which the world brings upon them, and many times they fail. Every addition that a man makes to his worldly possessions brings additional temptations, and a man should be continually consecrating himself anew in order to withstand. It is a man's duty when he finds himself strongly tempted to bind himself closer to God. Temptation also comes to a man when he falls, and attacks him by saying that there is no further chance for him to live as a Christian. His fall stands between him and his fellow-men to whom he would speak concerning Christ. After a man has fallen he should rise again, and the quicker he rises the stronger he will be. He knows where his help is, and he should depend on it. Contrary to the idea of many, the Christian life was a glorious and honorable struggle. Dr. Tucker closed his sermon by an appeal to those beginning the Christian life, beseeching them to stand fast in Christ. It was then announced that the hour of the noonday prayer-meetings would be changed from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. To-morrow night Rev. Dr. Booth has charge of the converts' meeting, at Association Hall.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH —SERMON BY REV. DR. PAGE.

The nineteenth union praise and prayer meeting of the churches in the vicinity of Greenwich avenue and Jane street was held yesterday afternoon in the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the superintendence of Dr. Page, of the Eleventh Street Presbyterian Church. The services were well attended, it being necessary to hold an overflow meeting in the Sunday-school room to accommodate those who were unable to obtain seats in the church. After an opening prayer by Rev. Dr. Miller, the congregation sang the revival hymn, "Ring the Bells of Heaven." Dr. Page then rose and read the following text from the concluding verses of the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke: "I tell you, in that night there shall be two men in one bed; the one shall be taken, and the other left. Two women shall be grinding together; the one shall be taken, and the other left. Two men shall be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left." There are, the preacher said, three great occasions on which the Son of Man cometh. The first of these is the judgment day. In the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew, our Saviour describes that great day and night, saying that the righteous shall be assembled together on God's right hand, and the wicked on His left. To one, that day will be the beginning of the eternal dawn; to the other, the beginning of eternal night. It will be the realization of the words of the text, for one shall be separated from the other; one shall be taken, and the other left. The next occasion on which the Son of Man cometh is the time of our death; the coming of Christ is to take us home. We are told that when Christ shall have prepared the mansions in His Father's house He will come again. The third occasion of His coming is to-day, this very afternoon, and it will be the most glorious coming of all. Friends, when He asks to-day "Will you accept salvation?" will you reply "Yes?" If you say "yes," it is yes for eternity. You need not fear death or the judgment, for He whispers to you "live." If you say "no," it will be but to cause a terrible separation at the last day, when father shall be separated from son, sister from brother, wife from husband, friend from friend. It is your duty to decide now. Some take weeks, months, and even years, to come to a decision, and die while wavering in uncertainty. But we should to-day come to an immediate decision, so that we may have nothing to dread in the last day. After the brief sermon the congregation sang the hymn, "Come to Jesus, just now," and then several converts related their Christian experiences. After the usual prayers and singing the benediction was pronounced and the services closed.

THE TEACHINGS OF MOODY.

SERMON BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON AT THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, preached a sermon yesterday reviewing the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey at the Hippodrome. He spoke substantially as follows:

This week has seen drawn to a close the most remarkable religious work New-York has witnessed in our generation. It is natural to pause and survey it in retrospect. This I would do with simple reference to one aspect of that work—that which concerns a Pastor charged with the education of a Christian family. Of the man who has been the life and soul of that great work I could have nothing to say but in the most unbounded admiration. Of the methods of the work it is not needful perhaps now to speak. But the tender and reverent memory of the man of God who has quickened the souls of hundreds, will take up into the reverence enshrining the man the doctrines inculcated. Because I believe the theology of the great revival, which is the type on a large scale of the current popular theology, to be seriously erroneous, I want to guard my flock against confounding with the spiritual force we all have felt and must all honor, the notions and dogmas in whose molds that force ran. First, let me call attention to the illustration this revival shows of the unconscious change going on in the theological world—the coming out of a higher, freer, larger, sweeter truth. It was singularly undogmatic. Not but that there was a defined theology underlying the work of the Hippodrome. There must be a theology of some sort in every work. But here it was subordinate to life—not articulated, thrust before men. It was held in the back-ground. The life was larger far than the system. In this it was singularly in contrast with the revivals of Whitefield or Wesley. It was notably free from terrorism. Jonathan Edwards and his "sinners in the hands of an angry God," would have been out of place in the Hippodrome. It recognized the legitimacy of the appeal to fear, because of the reality of a righteous retribution, but it practically confessed that that is one of the lowest of motivities, mingling evil with the good it works—and it sought to win by a gospel of love. One sermon on hell is a novelty in a revival, and that sermon wholly occupied with the moral aspects of hell. In all these, as in other particulars, the revival theology betokens the growth of larger, sweeter, clearer conceptions of truth. Whenever popular revival theology shows such signs of leavening, the Spirit abroad in the church, the Spirit guiding into truth, must be powerfully working. Nevertheless there was far too much of the old theology present in the preaching of Mr. Moody. Of necessity so, for the popular theology can never be the highest. That current theology as typed in the Hippodrome may be thus stated: Man as born into the world is not the child of God, not in the divine kingdom, possessor of no real goodness, no divine life. He is born in guilt, under the penalty of hell, everlasting conscious suffering. There is no possibility of a natural development of the child into a Christian manhood. The morality which is inwrought into the youth is not of the nature of religion—does not constitute the basis of spiritual life. There is a chasm between the moral life and the spiritual life. This is bridged by a violent experience—regeneration or conversion—for the two terms are used interchangeably. That is a start *de novo* the introduction in a wholly supernatural and miraculous way of a new principle of life. That experience is wrought by the soul's appropriation of the scheme of deliverance from hell wrought out by Christ. The substituted penal sufferings of the God man release the soul from legal condemnation, and the gratitude thus awakened inspires the soul to a moral cleansing. That act of faith is the Divine begetting, and man lives anew and is the child of God for the first. The Church's work is therefore normally revival work, bringing individual souls to see, and understand, and appropriate this scheme of salvation—saving their souls. Man as born is born into the Divine Kingdom; is a subject thereof. His laws of life, written in his soul, the magna charta of his citizenship from Heaven. The real and essential relation of God to man is that of fatherhood. We are begotten of Him. We bear His image. That image is based on intelligence, morality. The Spirit of God is in the spirit of man by nature. His nature is capable of becoming partaker of the Divine nature. Sin as an organic fact would hold if we had no Bible. But it is a pravity, not a depravity—a loss leaving man still capable, under the spirit of God, of quickening and growing into the original holiness. Morality naturally develops into religiousness—that is, in normal ways of growth—though the force be supernatural. There is no chasm. Morality is the foundation of religion, and its seed beginning and crowning it. Religiousness is the opening of the spirit to discern God, to know, love, and serve Him. It is doing the old duties with a new motive. It is morality inspired.

In the new theology we miss no essential ideas or words. Sin, salvation, Saviour, sacrifice, atonement, &c., are all preserved as vital but formal truths. But the confusion growing out of the contrast between grace and law, imputed righteousness, &c., are all saved. All is of grace, but all is in law. There is no relaxing of morality, or depreciation of it. But it is all inspired morality, humbly looking up to unattained heights, and so incapable, except in failing life, of self-righteousness. Our imperfect achievement stands crowned with the perfect life of Christ—and the ideal atones for the actual—the completed picture for the rude sketches. The Church, then, is in the world to organify society, to leaven it with inspired individuals, to beget a higher humanity, and with it renew earth into the new order.

THE SHUTTING OF THE DOOR.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ARMITAGE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church were conducted last evening by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Armitage, who announced that he deemed it necessary for the churches to continue the work which Messrs. Moody and Sankey had concluded at the Hippodrome, and to that end similar services would be held to-night and on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. The reverend gentleman based his sermon on the following text:

> "When once the Master of the house is risen up and hath shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us; and he shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are."—St. Luke, xiii., 25.

The text, he said, had occurred to him while sitting on the platform at the Hippodrome last Wednesday night, during the revival services. A goodly number of people had been admitted before the doors of the hall had been thrown open. When the front door was finally thrown open and an immense throng surged in, it was an interesting sight to observe the eagerness with which the multitude scrambled for the vacant seats. At last every place was occupied, and the door was closed, leaving, perhaps, as many outside endeavoring to get in as there were inside the building. He had on that occasion murmured, "Thank God, it is not the Master who shuts the door." The word door or gate used in the text, signified a door of hope, or mercy, or grace, which was thrown open to every man by God, but which would at some time be shut. God would leave the door open just as long as He deemed it necessary, and the speaker did not believe there was a man on the face of the earth who had not at some time felt that the door was open to him; from the very morning of life the door was thrown wide open to each human creature, so that one might press into the Kingdom of God and take it by force, and oh! said he, "how God has called you; you can't remember the time that the love of the Gospel did not move your hearts, and it may be that a mother or a father, who has now been slumbering in the grave a score of years, prayed that you might enter the open door. The old hymns you used to sing, the old impulses that moved you—to-night they are like ghosts and spectres, haunting you, anew and anew, repeating the recollections of the past, as the current of the great ocean stirs its depths, even though no storm prevails. And if you say to-night that you cannot enter the open door, that the lessons of a lifetime have not left their impression, ask yourselves the question, whether God has left a stone unturned, an impulse unstirred, and I say that He has invited you thousands and thousands of times. Jesus keeps the door open as long as it is necessary. When the time comes for the door to be shut, it must be closed by the Master, and that act of the Master silences the pleas for mercy; that act of the Master renders it impossible for you to enter the gate after that time. All the devils of hell could not close it; all the enemies of God could not prevent you from entering; but when the Master shuts the door to you He will never reopen it. He may shut the door in different ways; He may take you out of the world, or He may harden your heart and allow you to rush on to destruction. "Lost forever" is a question which He decides Himself. There were plenty of people who believed that the door would stay open as long as they pleased; there were men who deceived themselves in this manner until the very last, and if he asked the question to every man in the house, "Do you expect to be saved?" they would all say "Yes." But people labored under a fatal delusion if they believed they could lead a long life of sinfulness and become reconciled to God on their dying beds. The speaker had seen many cases where people believed they were dying, and yet recovered, and he knew of no instance where a case of lasting repentance occurred. It would be a strange thing for the gentle voice, which had always said "come," to change to "Go, I know ye not," but that event must come to the unrepentant sinner. At the close of the sermon, the preacher invited the congregation to repair to the Sunday-school room, where a prayer-meeting was held.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

E. J. WILSON, THE LAWYER, REPORTED TO HAVE DROWNED HIMSELF.

Several of the morning papers yesterday reprinted a story published in THE TIMES of the 17th inst. regarding the drowning of an unknown man at the foot of East Twenty-third street on Saturday night, the 15th inst. The facts in reference to the case are simply as follows: About 11:45 o'clock on the night in question James Dobbs, of No. 325 Avenue A, a night watchman for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, while standing on the wharf was brushed against by a man over fifty years old, of low stature, having a gray beard, wearing dark clothes, and carrying a cane. The man seemed intoxicated, and Dobbs asked him where he was going. The man in reply told Dobbs to mind his own business, and the watchman believing him to be one of the officers of the school-ship Mercury allowed him to pass along the dock. A moment or two after the watchman heard a splash in the water, and on running to the end of the dock saw that the man had either jumped or fallen overboard. He endeavored to save him but failed. Dobbs reported the occurrence to Officer McKenna, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and soon after a black felt hat, made by Davids, of Broadway, and a malacca cane, having on a silver plate the monogram "E. J. W.," were found by the Police under the pier. The body of the drowned man was not there, and has not since been recovered. It is supposed, however, from the monogram on the cane that the drowned man was Mr. Edward J. Wilson, the well-known real estate lawyer, of No. 10 Pine street, who left his boarding-house, No. 91 West Eleventh street, about 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the 15th inst., and has not since been heard of.

Mr. Wilson was the grandson of Hugh Wilson, one of the Irish patriots of 1798. He was born in the West Indies about sixty-five years ago. He came to New York when young, and studied law with Thomas Addis Emmet. He made real estate his specialty. Early in his practice he was a partner of Abram D. Ditmars, ex-mayor of Long Island City, and Richard S. Emmet. In 1855 his firm was Dillon, O'Gorman & Wilson, the first member being John B. Dillon, who subsequently returned to Ireland and became a member of Parliment, and the second being Richard O'Gorman. When Mr. O'Gorman was made Corporation Counsel he appointed Mr. Wilson Clerk of Street-Openings, which position he filled in connection with his private business, which was done under the firm name of Wilson & Clarke, the latter being Richard H. Clarke. In 1867 his partners became Addison G. Rice, a well-known lawyer of Central New-York, and Gen. Patrick H. Jones, ex-Postmaster and present Register of the City and County of New-York. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Michael Nolan, who, when he became Assistant District Attorney, was succeeded in the firm by Moody B. Smith, for many years District Attorney for the city and county of Wilmington, N. C. He was one of the 100 lawyers who originally formed the Bar Association in this City. Mr. Hugh C. Wilson, of Peekskill, Mr. E. J. Wilson's only brother and relative, with his most intimate friends, do not believe that he committed suicide.

SUNDAY AT THE POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCES FOR THEFT, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, ASSAULT, AND MINOR OFFENSES.

The Justices presiding at the Police Courts yesterday forenoon had their hands full in disposing of the numerous returns in the cases of drunk and disorderly persons. Prisoners charged with graver offenses against the law were unusually few.

At the Essex Market Police Court, Justice Otterbourg presiding, James McCarthy was charged with attempting to commit a burglary in the picture store of Henry Kronbach, No. 369½ Grand street, on Saturday night. Having been caught in the act of leaving the store with some stock, he was held in default of $3,000 bail to answer. Laura Cook, a young woman of questionable character, was committed on the complaint of Alexander Boissy, a Frenchman, living at No. 23 Wooster street, who charged her with the theft of his gold watch and $31 in money.

At the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Morgan, James Johnson, alias "Jersey Jimmy," a well-known pickpocket, was arraigned at the instance of Mr. Barnard Gormly, of No. 237 East Twenty-ninth street. Mr. Gormly, while riding in a Fourth avenue car, on Oct. 16 last, was robbed of $285 by three men, one of whom answered to the description of Johnson, who, it was known, plied his nefarious profession on the east-side cars. The Police were unable to find him until Saturday, when he was arrested at a Jersey City ferry. Mr. Gormly, not being fully able to identify him as one of the gang, Johnson was discharged.

At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court Catharine Buckley, accused Margaret Mullery, of No. 332 East Forty-eighth street, with assault. She was held in $300 to keep the peace for six months, to stand committed for ten days, and pay a fine of $10. On complaint of James B. Wells, of No. 70 East Eighty-first street, James O'Donohue was arrested charged with having stolen an overcoat valued at $20, besides several other small articles from the hallway of the complainant's residence. Donohue, after stealing the property, proceeded to Madigan's pawn shop, where he was seen by Officer Tierney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who being unable to obtain a satisfactory account of where he had obtained the property, arrested him on suspicion. Donohue was confined some time ago in the House of Refuge, from which he escaped by means of bed-clothes twisted into a rope. Since his escape he has lost no opportunity of plying his nefarious occupation, and besides Mr. Wells, Bernard Maloney, of Lexington avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, also appeared as complainant, charging him with stealing $18 worth of silver napkin rings. On being arraigned before Justice Duffy yesterday he denied stealing the rings, saying that he received them from another boy, but admitted stealing the coat. He was committed to answer both charges in default of $600. Donohue is about sixteen years of age. On complaint of Joseph Franklin a boy named George Young was arrested on Saturday afternoon for throwing stones at trains passing Fifty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. He was held in $500 to keep the peace for six months, in default of bail to stand committed for one month, besides paying a fine of $10.

FUCHS AND RUBENSTEIN.

A greater contrast than exists between Fuchs and Rubenstein, the Brooklyn murderers, would be difficult to imagine. Fuchs is as merry as a cricket, and jokes and laughs with every one who calls on him, while Rubenstein lies curled up in a blanket on the floor of his cell, just inside the door, so that no one can see him without great difficulty, and he will converse with no one if he can avoid it. The walls of Fuchs' cell are covered with pictures and other ornaments of a pleasing character, and the ceiling is hung with paper cut in fanciful designs, while Rubenstein's cell is as gloomy as its occupant, being wholly devoid of a single attractive feature. Fuchs, whose cell adjoins Rubenstein's, said yesterday that he had told Rubenstein if he would stop annoying him with his long prayers, and would wash his face and hands, he would take him to East New-York and give him plenty of lager. Fuchs seemed to think this an excellent joke, and told it with great glee. Rubenstein, who is suspected of feigning illness, on being asked yesterday how he felt, replied that he was miserable, and did not feel like talking. Although he is said to have a good appetite, his face has a cadaverous appearance, and his eyes lack expression, while Fuchs looks to be in excellent health, his cheeks being rosy, his eyes bright and sparkling, and his face lighted up with smiles. He says he has hope that he will soon come out all right, but if he does not, he will not fret about it, as it is a great deal better to take it easy than to worry.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ROOSEVELT.

The Protestant Episcopal burial service was pronounced Saturday at Grace Church over the remains of the late Mrs. Cornelia Van Nest Roosevelt, daughter of ex-Gov. Van Nest, of Vermont, and widow of the late Judge James Roosevelt. The floral offerings were rich and costly. The chancel was dressed with crosses, wreaths, and anchors, and on the altar rested a very beautiful bed of lilies and other white flowers, fringed with violets, on which was implanted a large crown of lilies and immortelles surmounted by a small cross of violets, upon which perched a white dove with outstretched wings, bearing in its beak a spray of palm. The casket, which was of rosewood covered with rich velvet, and ornamented with silver handles and silver fringe, bore the following inscription:

> Mrs. Cornelia Roosevelt,
> Died Feb. 14, 1876,
> Aged 66 years.
> Widow of Judge James T. Roosevelt,
> of New-York.

The casket also was very profusely dressed with flowers. At the head rested a large basket of lilies, roses, and grasses; at the foot lay a large anchor of red roses, upon a back-ground of evergreen and ivy, and in the centre was placed a large cross of lilies, white roses, immortelles, and violets. The coffin was borne up the central aisle, preceded by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. J. Clough Tibbitts, and the following pall-bearers: Robert L. Cutling, Charles O'Conor, Richard S. Clark, Joel Wolfe, Charles A. Peabody, Peter Cooper, Royal Phelps, and John Q. Jones. The remains having been placed on trestles in front of the Chancel, the lesson beginning "I am the Resurrection and the Life," was read, and followed by the hymn:

"When gathering clouds around I see,
And days are dark, and friends are few."

The burial rite was performed, and the service concluded with the singing of the hymn "Rock of Ages." While the remains were being removed from the church preparatory to being transferred to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment the chimes were rung.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

SERMON BY REV. J. H. RYLANCE AT THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

The services at the Church of St. George the Martyr, yesterday, were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Zina Doty, and Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, the sermon being preached by the latter, who took as his text the fifth and sixth verses of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Psalm: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." The preacher commenced by reminding his hearers that this was St. George's Day, a name of little importance in itself, but associated with the honor, glory, and progress of England. After referring to the Englishman's proverbial love of country, he said that if it was once an honor to be called a Roman citizen, it certainly was now an honor to bear the name of Briton, for in spite of the wrongs she had committed, the mother country had, wherever she had carried her arms, borne with her the elements of education and civilization, and had caused those nations that had submitted to her to be instructed in a nobler and purer faith. He desired now, he said, to make a special appeal on behalf of the parish church of St. George the Martyr, which was organized in 1845. Its primary object was to provide a church to which persons coming from Great Britain could resort; secondly, to afford help by way of counsel to those who stand in need of it, and thus to save them from many pitfalls; and, thirdly, to administer to their material wants, and especially to give aid to the sick. The church was thus deserving of support, and its efficiency might be greatly increased if the objects it had in view and its needs were more widely known. The Jews, he said, always preserved their traditions of, and love for, Mount Zion. In foreign lands Ezekiel was accustomed to assemble them in his own house, there to pray and expound the Scripture to them. This was the origin of the synagogues. So now our fellow-churchmen, when sojourning in foreign dominions, frequently organize churches like that just consecrated in Rome. It was true that in this country there is no urgent necessity for the establishment of an English church, for the form of worship here is almost precisely the same as that of the Church of England; but there is one item of considerable difference, that of granting aid to those who need it, and a duly equipped church would be very effective in this respect. This parish church, small as it is, testified to the truth of Christianity, and all English churchmen owed it to themselves to sustain it, not only as an eleemosynary institution, but as an evidence of their love and respect for the Church of their forefathers. The preacher then spoke of the celebration of the day, and said that although St. George was a very different saint from those spoken of in the Bible, and was, in fact, a half mythical personage, yet his name is indissolubly connected with the glory of England, and that it was well to celebrate these anniversaries, as they recalled, among other recollections, the fact that we are children of a noble ancestry, and heirs of a glorious patrimony.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

The Ninth Ward Union Noon-day Prayer-meetings, held in the church in West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, which have met with such success since their organization, are again to be taken in hand by the leading clergymen of the City, without regard to denomination. A number of the leading ministers who have assisted in the labors at the Hippodrome, being relieved from work by the retirement of Mr. Moody from this City, have consented to throw their efforts in behalf of the Ninth Ward union meetings. During the coming week the noon-day prayer-meetings will be conducted by the following Pastors of this City: Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. Dr. Deems, and Rev. Mr. Pege. On Monday a number of men from the "down-town business men's prayer-meeting" will be present and take part. In addition to these union meetings, the Sunday evening service in this church will be turned into a "service of song," and will be conducted by Mr. S. P. Thatcher, the leader of the Hippodrome choir, assisted by Miss Pierson. Similar meetings will be held in other wards of the City.

THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

Advices from Port au Prince, dated 8th inst., received in this City Saturday, state that the Haytian Government had made an attack on Jacmel since the 1st inst., but that the troops were forced to retire, with heavy losses. Several cargoes of provisions had entered Jacmel and others were expected. News arrived there that on the 2d inst. the Cape had revolted, and that the revolution was extending all over the northern portions of the island. The Government, the advices say, is unable to quell the revolution which is in progress. It is without money, and had offered, for $100,000, to issue Government bonds for $500,000 in payment of duties, but finding no proposals, offered on the 8th inst. $1,000,000 in bonds for $100,000. Business, it is said, cannot be worse, and duties are now settled against Government bonds with a discount of sixty per cent.

ST. ANN'S FAIR.

A fancy fair is now being held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, for the benefit of St. Ann's Church in Twelfth street and its Parochial School. Among the more attractive articles offered for sale are rich majolica vases, an oil-painting of the Holy Family, cut-glass candelabra, portraits of Pope Pius IX. and Cardinal McCloskey, a Madonna and child, copied from Raphael, porcelain medallions of the Ecce Homo and Mater Dolorosa, a gilt cabinet with a picture of the Saviour, a parian group of the finding of Moses, and numerous other works of art and fancy articles. The Seventh Regiment Band is in attendance every evening, and the refreshment tables are neat and attractive. The fair as a whole is interesting and well conducted.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The congregation of St. Francis Xavier Church, in Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, have decided to erect a new house of worship, and $60,000 have already been raised for that purpose. Immediately after May 1 the four large brown-stone houses Nos. 40, 42, 44, and 46 West Sixteenth street will be torn down to make room for the new edifice. The church will have a frontage of 75 feet, and will be 100 feet deep. The plans are still in the hands of the architect, and the design has not been fully determined upon. The church will cost over one hundred thousand dollars, and will be much larger than the present edifice. When the new building is completed, which will be within two years, the old church will be either used for school purposes or as a hall.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

The Republicans of Elizabeth have chosen the following-named gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention to be held in Trenton May 17 for the election of delegates to the National Convention:

First Ward—Delegates, Lewis Bacon, John H. Wolf; alternates, Isaac McCulier, George Rheichart. Second Ward—J. E. Adams, delegate. Third Ward—No nomination. Fourth Ward—Edward S. Atwater, delegate; C. S. Kiggins, alternate. Fifth Ward—Col. James Moore, William McKinley, Charles Rommel, delegates. Sixth Ward—John Davidson, delegate. Seventh Ward—Hiram P. Wetmore, delegate. Eighth Ward—Judge Farnham, delegate; W. F. Smith, alternate.

Senator W. J. Magie is mentioned as one of the delegats to the National Convention.

THE BROOKLYN CATHOLIC ASYLUMS.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn for the year ending March 25, 1876, has been printed in pamphlet form, and was distributed among the people in all the Catholic churches in Brooklyn yesterday. From this report it appears that the total number of children in the different orphan asylums in charge of the society, including the county wards, on March 25, 1875, was 1,040; and at the end of the year, March 25, 1876, the total number had increased to 1,345. The amount of cash received during the year from the Easter and Christmas collections in the churches, and from private bequests and donations, was $78,931 70; and the disbursements during the same period amounted to $78,269 10, leaving a balance on hand of $662 60. The total indebtedness of the society on March 25 last was $48,457 26.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE CONGREGATION.

By collections begun on Sunday before last and completed yesterday, the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, Rev. Dr. Talmage, Pastor, satisfied a mortgage of $15,000 on the Lay College property in control of that society. This leaves the path of the Lay College unimpeded.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, is at the Everett House.

Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, is at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator Simon B. Conover, of Florida, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Bishop R. W. B. Elliott, of Western Texas, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and Alfred R. L. Selwyn, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Charles Mason, of Utica, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Fitzimons, aged six years, of No. 544 West Nineteenth street, had his leg broken by being run over by a truck which he and some other children were rolling around the lumber-yard No. 511 West Nineteenth street last evening.

A special committee of the Stock Exchange has gone to Washington with a petition to Congress asking that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the alleged unjust decree of Justice W. B. Woods, of the United States Court, in the case of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, issued Feb. 14 last.

Thomas Kelly, aged twenty-eight, of No. 105 Elizabeth street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking an ounce and a half of laudanum. He failed in the liquor business three months ago, and since that time has been drinking hard. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital by the Police. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The private gallery of Mr. August Belmont will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union. The entrance is at No. 3 East Eighteenth street, and the tickets are $1 each. They may be obtained at the door, or of any of the members of the Committee on Art Exhibition.

The four Sunday-schools connected with St. George's Church celebrated their twenty-seventh anniversary yesterday afternoon in the church at Rutherford place and Sixteenth street. The scholars marched to the church from their respective schools, with banners and floral offerings. The exercises consisted of addresses, singing, &c., and were witnessed by an immense congregation. The children's contributions amounted to about three thousand dollars.

BROOKLYN.

The thirty-second reception and Spring exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association is announced to open this evening.

T. De Witt Talmage, Jr., aged fourteen, has been entered by his father as a naval cadet on board the flagship Minnesota, lying in this harbor.

A performance in aid of the Young Men's Catholic Union is to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of Friday, May 5.

Mary Simpson, of No. 102 North First street, and Kate Coleman, of No. 19 Portland avenue, were arrested yesterday for abandoning their infants.

Three lost girls and a lost boy, ranging from two to five years old, were found in different parts of the Sixth Precinct on Saturday evening, and restored to their parents.

Henry McKee, of No. 49 Prince street, was arrested yesterday for striking William Britt, of No. 43 Prince street, on the head with a stone and seriously injuring him, while engaged in a quarrel.

Conrad Heidelberger, a butcher, residing at No. 127 Eagle street, has been held to answer a charge of striking and drawing a knife on William Edmonston, of No. 171 West Fourth street, New-York.

William and Henry Canvin, of No. 16 Putnam avenue, were arrested yesterday afternoon for assaulting Officer Ruble, of the Tenth Precinct, with stones, and attempting to rescue Charles O'Rourke, a prisoner whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct.

The annual meeting of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Long Island was held last evening, in Dr. Duryea's Church, in Classon avenue. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Brodhead and others.

Steps have been taken by the Police to clear the sidewalk in Washington street, in front of the Post Office and adjoining buildings, of crowds of well-dressed young men, whose constant insults to females have become the subject of frequent complaint.

Rev. Jeremiah Beulagh Murray, the Pastor of the lately beseiged African M. E. Church, in Fleet street, preached in Williamsburg yesterday, leaving the church in which he has been intrenched in the hands of a band of faithful sisters, who "hold the fort" during the absence of their beloved Pastor.

The Brooklyn Centennial Union of the German musical societies decided yesterday to raise $2,000, by assessing the members of the societies, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the torch-light procession on Fourth of July Eve, and the musical celebration at Fort Greene and picnic at Myrtle Avenue Park on the Fourth.

James Hennessy, alias Thompson, of No. 132 Elizabeth street, New-York, who has served a fifteen years' term of imprisonment, was arrested for intoxication on Saturday, and about midnight was found hanging by a rope made of strips of his shirt, fastened to the bars of his cell. He was discovered and cut down just in time to save his life.

The body of a man was found in the Narrows, near Fort Hamilton, yesterday. He was about six feet in height, had dark hair, and good teeth, and wore a dark coat and vest, dark brown striped pants, white shirt and socks, white cotton drawers, and gaiter shoes. In his pocket was a white handkerchief, with the initials "C. B." worked in the corner.

The committee of three appointed by the Brooklyn Advisory Council to secure from among twenty eminent men a commission of five, announce publicly that, in compliance with a request received by them from the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, they will proceed to constitute the commission according to the plan and under the provisions named by the council.

Widow Van Cott preached to large congregations in the Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning and evening. The services were of an intensely emotional character, and the altar was thronged by anxious inquirers. Mrs. Van Cott's voice has become strained by excessive exercise, but she led the singing of "Old Coronation," "Hold the Fort," and other revival hymns with great spirit and effect.

LONG ISLAND.

W. F. Fields, twenty-two years old, a clerk in the New-Haven Post Office, on the 8th of April went out on the Sound in a skiff to shoot ducks and was accidentally drowned. His body was recovered on Friday afternoon off Big Gull Island, tied by the painter to the seat of the skiff, one side of which had been apparently knocked off by a blow from a steamer's paddle. Coroner Skinner, of Greenport, held an inquest, and the body was taken to New-Haven by Fields' friends.

The committees appointed by the people along the projected route of the Williamsburg and Huntington Railroad met at Given's Hotel, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon to report progress. Some doubt was expressed as to the charter emanating from the Legislature, it appearing to be granted under the general railroad law of the State, which would give no power to run steam through Williamsburg to the river. A committee was appointed to investigate the charter, and report at a future meeting to be called by the Chairman.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Democrats and Republicans have each formed campaign clubs.

The farmers, in plowing the ground that was planted with potatoes last year, find it filled with potato bugs.

The Village of Edgewater has paid since its incorporation in 1867 the sum of $12,175 94 to the following lawyers of Richmond County: T. C. Vermilye, $3,343; G. T. Greenfield, $3,193 44; T. Westervelt, $2,086 70; J. H. Hedley, $1,282 80; G. Frean, $1,570, and R. Chrystie, $700.

A sharp lookout is being kept upon the different Boards of Excise by an organized body of citizens of Richmond County. One of the matters which the committee propose to look into is whether any licenses have been granted without the petition of twenty freeholders, which the law demands. The liquor dealers of Westfield who were indicted by the last Grand Jury for violation of the Excise law, through the exertion of a branch of this committee, will be brought up for trial on the 1st of May.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark City is discussing the propriety of selecting a new source for the supply of water to the city.

The Hudson County Freeholders at their meeting Saturday balloted for a jailer in place of Mrs. Jones, but failed to make an election.

A mammoth stage, capable of seating seventy passengers, arrived in Trenton Friday on its way to Philadelphia. It was built at an expense of $5,500 for the purpose of carrying visitors to the Centennial.

AN OLD LETTER FROM LINCOLN.

At a meeting of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, on Thursday evening last, Hon. Albert Todd stated that he had recently paid a visit to Edwardsville, Ill., the oldest town of American origin in the State, where he renewed his acquaintance with Judge Joseph Gillespie, of that city, who was a familiar friend of Abraham Lincoln during his lifetime. From him he obtained an autograph letter of the Martyr President, among the last of a large number which Judge Gillespie had had in his possession. The letter is as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 1, 1854.

J. Gillespie, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have really got it into my head to try to be United States Senator, and if I could have your support my chances would be reasonably good. But I know and acknowledge that you have as just claims to the place as I have; and, therefore, I do not ask you to yield to me if you are thinking of becoming a candidate yourself. If, however, you are not, then I should like to be remembered affectionately by you; and also to have you make a mark for me with the anti-Nebraska members down your way. If you know, and have no objection to tell, let me know whether Trumbull intends to make a push. If he does, I suppose the two men in St. Clair, and one or both in Madison, will be for him. We have the Legislature clearly enough on joint ballot, but the Senate is very close, and Calhoun told me to-day that the Nebraska men will stand off the election if they can. Even if we get into joint vote we shall have difficulty to unite our forces. Please write me, and let this be confidential. Your friend as ever, A. LINCOLN.

THE GRAND REPUBLIC.

PARTIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LARGEST STEAMBOAT EVER BUILT TO NAVIGATE INTERIOR WATERS—A FLOATING PALACE.

The following description of a new Mississippi river steamer, the Grand Republic, is taken from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The Grand Republic started on her first trip from St. Louis Sunday the 16th inst.:

"While the steamer lay at the wharf, it was hardly possible for those inspecting the leviathan to get a fair idea of her perfect outward symmetry. The admirable internal arrangements, and the superb taste shown throughout in the fittings, could readily be seen, but it is only when she is in midstream, wheels revolving just ahead of a line of white caps, and smoke pouring from her chimneys, that a proper appreciation of her model proportions can be arrived at. Then she looks to be, what she is, the largest and finest boat ever constructed to ply on the Western waters. The hull is 350 feet in length, 101 feet width; beam, 56 feet 8 inches; 54 feet 6 inches floor; hull, 10½ feet deep in the clear. The boiler deck is 30 feet long, with 20-foot promenade guards on each side and outside of the cabin. The main or saloon cabin is 270 feet in length, 30 feet in width and 15 feet in height. 'Great Scotts!' Let those who acknowledge a weakness for Terpischorean amusement think of it. Imagine gliding down the river and whiling away the hours of the evening in the giddy mazes of the dance in such a grand saloon as this! And then the cabin is very handsome, being in the Gothic style, ornamented with columns, scroll-work, &c., thoroughly ventilated, with extra high skylights, with many passage ways from the cabin to the main and upper decks. Here is grandeur, comfort, good taste, and almost everthing else requisite to the perfect enjoyment of life. The chimneys are 72 inches in diameter, 76 feet high from the hurricane deck, and 113 feet from the water to their tops. The shafts are 26 feet long, 18½ inches in the journals, four flanges on each, twenty-two arms in the flanges; wheels, 38 feet in diameter, 18-foot bucket. She has capacity for 5,000 tons of cargo, and stowage room for 15,000 bales of cotton; will accommodate 400 first cabin and 500 deck passengers. Notwithstanding her immense size and carrying capacity, her draught of water is very light, being but thirty-three inches forward and fifty inches aft.

NOVEL PIECE OF MECHANISM.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "Mr. Andrew Gaudron is, after nearly a year of constant labor, about completing a complicated piece of mechanism designed to represent 'the resurrection of Gen. Washington,' and which it is his intention to exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. The whole apparatus is inclosed in a cabinet 9 feet high, 3½ feet broad, and 2½ feet deep. The lower half contains the machinery, and in the upper portion the diorama is displayed. The scene is a fac-simile of the tomb of Washington. Upon one side stands an American and on the other a French soldier of the present day, while at the side and upon the recess beyond are painted allegorical figures and emblems. The machinery, which is quite complicated, is operated by a spring similar to those used in a clock. When it is set in motion a miniature cannon is fired, a bell is tolled, and a curtain suspended across the face of the recess of the cabinet rises slowly, bringing to view the tomb and sentinel soldiers. The latter stand at an 'order.' In the course of a minute or so the tomb opens, a fac-simile of the father of his country arises therefrom. Simultaneously, the soldiers face toward the tomb and present arms, and Washington performs the usual military salutation. Then there descends from the clouds an American eagle, holding in its talons a staff, on one end of which is an American flag and upon the other the national ensign of France carrying in its beak a laurel wreath with which it crowns Washington. The machinery continues to revolve, and the scene is reversed and repeated as often as it is desired, each representation requiring about three minutes. The figures are made upon a scale of about three inches to the foot; the heads are carved by Mr. Julius Melchers, and the bodies are minutely correct and properly proportioned. The guns carried by the soldiers are in exact imitation of Springfield rifles, and the costume of the soldiers is patterned after the uniforms of the armies of this country and France. The dress of Washington is the same in color and style as that worn by him at the battle of Trenton."

A BED OF QUICKSAND.

The Owensboro (Ky.) *Monitor* prints the following story: "Parties from the neighborhood of the occurrence have put us in possession of the following particulars of a tragedy which was consummated near Birk City, on the Green River, some twelve miles below us: It appears that on the 8th inst. Miss Margaret Payne, who resides a mile or two up the river from the village mentioned above, had gone into the place to make some purchases and spend the day with a young lady acquaintance. In the afternoon she started for home, and when about three-quarters of a mile from the village, and at a point far from any house or help, a burly negro man who was out on the water in a skiff, pulled into shore and sprang up into the road, accosting the young lady, and asking if he could walk with her. Thoroughly frightened, she answered 'No,' and increased her pace. He also hurried up, keeping by her side, but between her and the river. There could be no question of the black scoundrel's intentions. Miss Payne's home was the nearest house, and between her and it lay a heavy strip of brush and timber, lonesome, dark, and dense, and the young lady fully realized her fearful peril. At a point where an encroaching hill crowded the road to the very verge of the river, and where the bank was steep, an inspiring thought flashed upon the brain of the sorely distressed damsel, and mustering her strength for one single effort, when they reached that point, she gave her tormentor a shove, hurling him over the bank headlong into a bed of quicksand. Then, without stopping to look after the fate of the wretch, she ran home at the top of her speed. The negro, of course, was immediately swallowed up by the voracious sands. His body has not been recovered, though it can be distinctly felt with a long pole. He is supposed to be a tramp who had been loitering about the neighborhood for a few weeks past, and who is now missing. The general belief of the neighborhood is that he had seen Miss Payne going to the village, and lay in wait to intercept her on return."

ONE OF MR. STEWART'S GRATUITIES.

The Danville (Va.) *Express* has this paragraph: "There is a widow living in one of the adjoining counties of North Carolina, whose husband was a Confederate soldier, and who during the war was in prison at Elmira, N. Y., where he died. This lady since the close of the war has received regularly every year the check of A. T. Stewart, the deceased millionaire, in the sum of $50. Why, she has never known."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In Steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—Emil Josaphat, Alfred Roelker, Mrs. Katy Roelker, children, and servant, Mrs. Martha Cooser, Mrs. R. A. Vance, Mrs. Otter and children, John C. Poller, Peter Bausewein, Baptist Amonn, Hugo Hildebrand, Anton Schwab, C. F. Lauer, Mrs. Louise Ammarell, Mrs. Elise Wicking and children, Joseph Herter, Henry Gottlieb, Mrs. Agnes Gottlieb and children, Miss Hermine Merbitz, Miss Mary Klapper, Mr. Name, Capt. Ringgermann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:09 | Sun sets.......6:49 | Moon sets...7:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:46 | Gov. Island.8:35 | Hell Gate...9:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, April 23.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen April 8, via Southampton 11th, with mdse. and thirty-one cabin and 469 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced during the passage head winds and seas. April 22, off Nantucket, spoke a British ship, showing letters L D H C, bound West.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda April 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia.

Ship Lord Canning, (of Liverpool,) Beattey, Calcutta Jan. 7, with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston. Passed the Cape Feb. 28, and crossed the equator March 22 in lon. 25 W.; Jan. 27, lat 17 S., lon. 85 50 E., spoke bark Ravenna, (Fr.,) dismasted, needed no assistance; Feb. 21, off Algoa Bay, spoke bark George Crosshaw, (Br.,) from Singapore, for London, 38 ds. out; Feb. 27, off Cape of Good Hope, bark Spinaway, (Br.,) from Emerald Isle, for London, 19 ds. out; Feb. 29, same place, ship Alexandra, (Br.,) from Hong Kong, for do.; March 30, lat. 21 S., lon. 75 E., had hurricane lasting 8 hours.

Ship British America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lochpart, Liverpool Feb. 28, and Milford Harbor March 20, with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Ceylon, (of London,) Reynolds, Cebu July 29, Algoa Bay, Feb. 20, and St. Helena March 8, with sugar and hemp to H. E. Moring & Co. Oct. 9 to 12th, off Cape St. Francis, encountered a succession of gales, in which had deck swept, lost two boats, lost sails, washed away bulwarks, and stove main deck. Arr. in Algoa Bay Oct. 13, with five feet of water in hold, after having pumped out two feet. Crew disabled from exposure and working pumps during three days and nights.

Bark W. E. Heard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cain, Liverpool Feb. 10, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Chestina Redman, (of Boston,) Redman, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to De Castro & Donner—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Hyperion, (of Portland,) Clark, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig D. S. Soule, (of Portland,) Doull, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Palos, (of Eastport,) Milbourne, Baltimore, with coal.

Brig B. Inginac, Willey, Philadelphia, in ballast to B. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Eliza B. Coffin, Cole, Portland via New-Haven, with lumber to T. B. Jones.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Kennebec River, with ice to S. Pressy.

Schr. E. and S. Cordery, Higbee, Virginia, with coal.

Schr. Eva May, (of Portland,) Andrews, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Lucy D. Handy, Virginia, with coal.

Schr. Eva J. Smith, (of Sommers Point,) Saunders, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Amy Dixon, Dixon, Dennis, for Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Perkins, Edbert, Gloucester, for Virginia.

Schr. Jennie B. Thomas, Thomas, Portland for Virginia.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Pitch, New-Bedford.

Schr. Herald of the Morning, Rogers, Gloucester.

Schr. George A. Pierce, Kelly, Gloucester.

Schr. Eastern Queen, Glaser, Gloucester.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Mary A. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Freeman, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary C. Arnold, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Day, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Lon, Allen, Providence.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, New-London.

Schr. L. O. Foster, Eldridge, Dennis.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Stonington.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Colt, Stonington.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Dodge, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nadab, Chenny, Newburyport.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Trifenger, Fall River.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Lew, Fall River.

Schr. William H. Whitaker, Carl, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary A. Harmon, (of Lubec,) Mahlman, Cardenas 9 ds., with melado, &c., to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, south-west; hazy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—The White Star steamer Germanic, from New-York April 15, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day at 7:30 P. M., and landed mails and passengers.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

SILVERSMITHS

AND MAKERS OF

ELECTRO-PLATE,

will have on exhibition during TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the electro-plated ware they have made for exhibition at the CENTENNIAL.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE STANDARD.

Also, Miles' Alarm Cash Drawer,
Store Trucks, Baggage Barrows, all sizes.
Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES:
FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp st., New-Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 216 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul's st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William st., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk st., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 Lake st., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut st., Cin., O.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior st., Clev'd, O.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood st., Pittsburg.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th & Main sts., Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 & 304 Washington av., St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, Cal.
For sale by leading hardware dealers.

To Picture Buyers.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY,

No. 170 5th Av., corner of 22d St.

Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GOUPIL & CO.,

respectfully beg to announce that they have re-arranged their galleries with a number of new and very choice paintings recently received, which, owing to the lateness of the season and an intended enlargement of their store, they are prepared to offer at very low prices, and respectfully solicit an early inspection.

The galleries will be open, free, on and after MONDAY, April 24, with

NEW PICTURES BY
KÆMMERER, PINCHART,
MUNKACSY, FLORENT WILLEMS,
LELOIR, P. C. COMPTE,
INDONI, CAPOBIANCHI,
BAUGNIET, ESCOSURA,
AND MANY OTHERS.

REMOVAL.

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

To Nos. 104 and 106 West 14th st.,

Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th av.

Buyers of furniture will do well to visit our stores before purchasing. The stock is one of the largest and the best assorted in the City, and in consequence of our warerooms being greatly overcrowded, we are selling at unusually low prices.

FURNITURE.

House-Cleaning

MADE EASY

and complete by using PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. It is the best thing made for this purpose, and is so acknowledged by all that try it. In fact, there is no Soap that compares with it for general family use. Sold by grocers everywhere, delivered by the box in all parts of this City and Brooklyn.

JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, 350 Washington st.

House-furnishing Goods.

CHINA,
GLASS AND CROCKERY,
REFRIGERATORS,
SILVER, CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS,
COPPER, TIN, AND IRON GOODS.
KITCHEN OUTFITS, FROM..........$30 00
DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES..........16 50
GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT

E. D. Bassford

Cooper Institute, N.Y.

New Illustrated Catalogue (just out) sent free.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—ONE EIGHT-SPRING landau; one eight-spring Victoria, with seat behind; three carriages, one as good as new, and are sold for want of stable room. They were made by Binder & Co., Paris, and can be seen at No. 27 East 40th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.